

# PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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# PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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DECEMBER, 1940

## GENERAL

(incl. Statistics)

5780. [Anon.] **Medicofilm service of the Army Medical Library.** Washington, D.C.: Library of the Surgeon General's Office, 1940. Pp. 26. Apply.—This booklet states the purpose and plan of operation of the medicofilm service and lists more than 4000 periodicals received by the library including the majority of psychological journals. Microfilm copies of any material contained in the library may be obtained through the service at 30 cents for each complete article not exceeding 30 pages, and 10 cents for each succeeding 10 pages or fraction thereof.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

5781. [Anon.] **Horace B. English.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 1.—Portrait.

5782. [Anon.] **Fred Kuhlman.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 41.—Portrait.

5783. [Anon.] **Walter R. Miles.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 81.—Portrait.

5784. [Anon.] **Augusta F. Bronner.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 117.—Portrait.

5785. [Anon.] **Claude Bernard, pioneer in pathological physiology.** *Med. Rec.*, N. Y., 1940, 152, 234-235.—Biographical note.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

5786. **Bagchi, B. K.** **The vigor of psychology in America.** *Calcutta Rev.*, 1938, August, 151-168.—This report summarizes the types and extent of psychological research in America. The work of the A. P. A. is discussed, including its publications. An outline of the type of work undertaken in psychological clinics, mental hygiene, tests, industry, vocational guidance, applied psychology, and psychoanalysis is included.—R. M. Gagné (Connecticut College).

5787. **Baxter, B.** **An application of factorial design to a psychological problem.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 421.—Abstract.

5788. **Benzécri, E.** **L'esprit humain selon Pascal.** (The human mind according to Pascal.) Paris: Alcan, 1939. Pp. 178. Fr. 40.—This book attempts a systematic exposition of Pascal's fundamental opinions concerning human psychology. It treats successively of thought and reason, of the good and bad effects of custom, imagination, and suggestion, of well-being and the passions, and of the two natures of man.—(Courtesy *Philos. Abstr.*).

5789. **Berkeley-Hill, O.** **Havelock Ellis.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1939, 14, 141-144.—Obituary.—R. Gagné (Connecticut College).

5790. **Bichowsky, F. R.** **Factors common to the mind and to the external world.** *J. Phil.*, 1940, 37, 477-484.—On the evidence of similarities discovered by comparison, in a case of visual perception, of a subject's verbal report of conscious content and an observer's verbal report of the subject's physiological states, a conclusion is formulated identifying at least part of a person's conscious content with part of his neural states.—J. H. Jackson (Boise Junior College).

5791. **Breitinger, E.** **Die Berechnung der Streuung zusammengesetzter Gruppen.** (The calculation of the dispersion of combined groups.) *Anthrop. Anz.*, 1939, 16, 107-111.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XIV: 12108).

5792. **Brock, F.** **Die Grundlagen der Umweltforschung Jakob von Uexkülls und seine Schule.** (The basis of the environmental study of Jakob von Uexküll and his school.) *Zool. Anz. Suppl.*, 1939, 12, 16-68.—Classical physics, which sets forth the actual world not within but behind the subject, has had an unwholesome effect upon modern biology. The latter is not concerned with an intangible concept of substance, but with a concrete representation of the various embodiments of life. The author describes the biological, spatio-temporal frame of reference of the subjective worlds, which are as numerous as the subjects. The main portion of the work deals with the contents of animal worlds (circle of functioning, biological field, schema) as related to the subjects.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5793. **Bures, C. E.** **Operationism, construction, and inference.** *J. Phil.*, 1940, 37, 393-401.—Operationism is defined as "a technique for the formation of scientific concepts which requires that a concept, to be a legitimate concept of science, must be defined in such a manner that its definition is a rule prescribing definite performable operations for the use or manipulation of the concept." The author regards all formation of legitimate concepts in both the formal and the natural sciences as operational and presents evidence to show that both logical and empirical inference are involved in the formation of such scientific concepts.—J. H. Jackson (Boise Junior College).

5794. **Burnham, R. W.** **A hemi-perisphere for visual measurements.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 333-336.—The present device eliminates customary sources of distraction, gives controlled background illumination as well as a homogeneous field almost lacking in apparent surface, and may be varied to measure all perimetric visual functions. It has thus all the advantages of older types of perimeters and practically none of the disadvantages.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).



5795. Carlson, H. B. A simple, inexpensive, and portable apparatus for demonstrating the 'phantom' sound. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 337-338.—Description with wiring diagram of a simple device for changing the relative intensities of sound at the 2 ears. Manipulation of the apparatus causes the locus of the sound to be perceived as moving back and forth from one ear to the other.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).
5796. Castner, B. M. The clinical file as an index of research material. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1940, 4, 102-104.—A description of a system for recording in abbreviated form clinical material from case studies.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).
5797. Cornish, E. A. The estimation of missing values in quasi-factorial designs. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1940, 10, 137-143.—In experiments which use quasi-factorial designs, such as randomized blocks, balanced incomplete blocks, and quasi-Latin squares it often happens that data from one or more of the blocks are missing. Cornish provides formulae for estimating the missing values in two-dimensional designs, three-dimensional designs, and in the balanced Latin squares. Tests of significance are proposed for the various methods.—J. W. Dunlap (Rochester).
5798. De Vries, L. French-English science dictionary for students in agricultural, biological, and physical sciences. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1940. Pp. viii + 546. \$3.50.—This dictionary of 43,000 entries was planned to assist candidates for advanced degrees in acquiring a reading knowledge of the language. Terms found in the psychological literature, particularly in its more biological and physiological aspects, are well represented.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).
5799. Duffy, E. The conceptual categories of psychology: a suggestion for revision. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 419-420.—Abstract.
5800. Eisenhaus, T. *Psychologie und Logik.* (Psychology and Logic.) (Rev. ed.) Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1936. Pp. 144.—This book introduces psychology and logic as philosophical sciences and discusses various aspects of both. In psychology "man, i.e. the individual, must first be dealt with as a totality before consideration is given to his individual functions." The chapters on psychology deal briefly with: history of psychology; hypotheses and objectives of the science; sensations and perceptions; voluntary and involuntary movement; association and apperception; knowing, feeling, and conscious striving; the conscious and the unconscious; and psychological aspects of character. The last section of the book proceeds from a discussion of the regions and historical forms of logic to the elements and methods of learning. A list of publications in the fields of philosophy, psychology, and pedagogy is appended.—J. E. Zerga (Southern California).
5801. Fischel, W. *Arbeitsziele und Leistungen der Forschungsstelle für Tierpsychologie in Münster (Westfalen).* (Aims and achievements of the Münster (Westphalia) station for animal psychology.) *Zool. Garten*, 1939, 11, 247-257.—Fischel describes the most important recent experiments. Fish are best suited to association experiments, rats to maze experiments (illustration of an elevated maze is given), birds to instinct and apes to intelligence studies.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
5802. Fisher, R. A. The estimation of the proportion of recessives from tests carried out on a sample not wholly unrelated. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1940, 10, 160-170.—Methods for obtaining efficient estimates are proposed in which weights fixed for each combination of relationship, irrespective of the observable types of its members, or weights intrinsic to each set of related individuals, are used. The latter have certain logical advantages but are considerably more difficult to compute.—J. W. Dunlap (Rochester).
5803. Freeman, G. L. Concerning the 'field' in 'field' psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1940, 47, 416-424.—Field-theorists, like Lewin, may recognize that psychological space is entirely within the organism and that the properties of behaviour wholes arise out of dynamic relationships between neural activities. But they have not availed themselves of the findings of dynamotor psychology in explaining their qualitative observations, i.e., how tonic processes can both reflect and originate neural traces. For example, the supposed dynamic interaction of hunger tension and food-goal valence, which causes a rat to run a maze, can be interpreted as the result of a motor tension system established in some previous maze-running situation; for if food is removed the rat still runs. Another example is the continuation of interrupted work, which is explained, not by psychic tension, but by a persistent motor set. The field of field psychology consists in the tonic-interceptive and phasic-exteroceptive excitation patterns as they variously interact.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).
5804. Horkheimer, M. [Ed.] *Studies in philosophy and social science* (formerly: *Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung*, published by Librairie Félix Alcan, Paris). New York: Institute of Social Research. 3 issues per year.
5805. Horkheimer, M. The relation between psychology and sociology in the work of Wilhelm Dilthey. *Stud. Phil. soc. Sci.*, 1939, 8, 430-443.—Psychology as the basis of the cultural sciences must start from the concreteness of life as presented in inner experience as a structural whole; this is the main concept of Dilthey's psychology. The relation of Dilthey to Husserl and Freud is shown and a critical evaluation made of his contributions both to psychology and related subjects.—H. Helson (Bryn Mawr).
5806. Johnson, H. M. Psychological problems and unembellished causal orders. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 420.—Abstract.
5807. Keeler, C. E. Tatoo punch for numbering rats. *Science*, 1940, 92, 205-206.—A device is



described which permits the numbering of rats up to 1,000,000.—*F. A. Mole, Jr.* (Connecticut).

5808. Kelley, T. L. Talents and tasks; their conjunction in a democracy for wholesome living and national defense. *Harv. Educ. Pap.*, 1940, No. 1. Pp. 48.—Civilization implies individualized living in a social structure. In its highest form this is represented by democracy, the future of which rests on the development of a strong morale made possible through self-expression, satisfying and desirable to the individual and contributive to state welfare. "Productivity is consequent to the exercise of human talents. . . . These talents serve two purposes: they bring to their possessors the satisfactions that life holds, and they create the material goods and the integrating ideologies that are necessary for social life. The democratic problem . . . is so to utilize the talents of our differentially endowed and trained citizens as to maximize their satisfactions and their social productivity." This mode of individual functioning is here called consociation, "the associating together of individual welfare and social need." It is suggested that  $w$  measures (contributing to an individual welfare factor) and  $u$  measures (making up the social utility factor) be studied through analysis of covariance. Illustrative computations are given.—*D. G. Ryans* (Cooperative Test Service).

5809. Kendall, M. G. Proof of Fisher's rules for ascertaining the sampling semi-invariants of  $k$ -statistics. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1940, 10, 215-222.—Although Fisher in his original paper on  $k$ -statistics laid down the rules by which the sampling semi-invariants could be determined and methods for indicating the proof of the validity of these rules, certain writers are attempting to prove special cases by the empirical method. Kendall devotes this paper to a complete, systematic, and rigorous proof of the validity of Fisher's rules.—*J. W. Dunlap* (Rochester).

5810. Kreutz, M. [Descriptive concepts in psychology.] *Lwów*: Author, 1939. Pp. 68.—A monograph dealing with psychological terminology and definitions. French summary.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

5811. La Vaissière, J. de. *Éléments de psychologie expérimentale*. (Elements of experimental psychology.) Part II. Paris: Beauchesne, 1939. Pp. 212. Fr. 25.

5812. Lindman, E. L. The adequacy of follow-up samplings. *Occupations*, 1940, 19, 33-35.—An analysis of returns from a follow-up survey of Seattle high school graduates shows that errors of sampling due to partial returns do not markedly distort the results.—*H. Schlosberg* (Brown).

5813. Lundberg, G. A. Some problems of group classification and measurement. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 351-360.—The author complains of the present condition of methods of classification and measurement in the social sciences, and urges the need for improvement.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

5814. Maiti, H. P. Professor William McDougall. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1939, 14, 145-150.—Obituary.—*R. Gagné* (Connecticut College).

5815. McCord, C. P. Freud—the man. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1940, 14, 3-8.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

5816. Miner, E. T. [Assoc. Ed.] Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences. New York: New York Academy of Sciences. Vol. 1, No. 1, November, 1938. 8 issues per year.—This publication serves to "cover the proceedings of the stated meetings; various matters of general interest to the members of the Academy; and, especially, to give an opportunity to scientists presenting papers in the Sectional Meetings to publish abstracts of them at the earliest possible date." About 8 papers dealing with psychological problems are published per year.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

5817. Nelson, M. J., & Denny, E. C. A practical guide and workbook in statistics for teachers. New York: Dryden, 1940. Pp. 199. \$1.50.—Written "to acquaint the student with common statistical terms and formulae without regard to the mathematical derivation of the formulae," this book contains exercises on 15 conventional topics.—*J. McV. Hunt* (Brown).

5818. Pearl, R. Introduction to medical biometry and statistics. (3rd ed.) Philadelphia: Saunders, 1940. Pp. 537. \$7.00.—In this revision of an introduction to biometry a new chapter on the measurement of variation has been inserted, and the whole book has been rewritten. As before, the illustrations are chosen from medicine. Certain tables now available in government publications have been omitted. There are 18 chapters: preliminary definitions and orientation, landmarks in the history of biostatistics, raw data, tabular presentation, original scientific records and their translation to tabular form, graphic representation, rates and ratios, life tables, standardized and corrected death-rates, the sampling error concept, elementary theory of probability, some special theorems in probability, the measurement of variation, correlation, partial correlation, simple curve fitting, the logistic curve. 10 appendices and an index complete the book.—*J. McV. Hunt* (Brown).

5819. Plummer, H. C. Probability and Frequency. New York, London: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. xi + 277. \$3.00.—This book is intended to be an introduction to the general topic of probability. 5 sections deal with: probability of discrete events, continuous probability, theory of errors, statistical distributions, and correlation. General references are listed for each chapter. Some facility in reading mathematical symbols is required.—*G. K. Bennett* (Psychological Corporation).

5820. Swineford, F., & Holzinger, K. J. Selected references on statistics, the theory of test construction, and factor analysis. *Sch. Rev.*, 1940, 48, 460-466.

5821. Werkmeister, W. H. *A philosophy of science*. New York: Harper, 1940. Pp. xii + 551. \$4.00.—After reviewing the historical origin of modern science, the method of science as developed in physics, and the disputes over the nature of space and time, the author describes his thesis in his fourth chapter. The 1st principle of all science and philosophy is the compelling nature of thought. The 2nd is the unitary reality of first person experience which exists not as substance but as a function of the relation between knower and the known. The contents of this experience may be integrated into 4 levels of reality: matter, life, mind, and personality. As the various parts of objective patterns may stand in specific and distinct relations to the focal point of awareness, i.e., to the *I*, an additional and derivative pattern is found. Since these relations lie in a dimension other than that of objects alone, they require a different integrating concept for which the term mind is accepted. Transcending the integrating power of either living body or mind as complementary aspects is another level of reality which the author terms personality. The author opposes reductionism in science. Without assuming vitalism, he argues that such things as the ontogeny of living organisms will not be explained by the laws of mechanics. Extrapolating upon the history of physics, where simpler equations can be deduced from those more complex, but not vice versa, he suggests that if ever a law of the organismic whole is found, then the laws of physics and chemistry can be derived from it as pertaining to the limiting condition when the factors of the whole as such are reduced to zero. He also presents an argument for free will and reconciles it with the lawfulness of nature.—*J. McV. Hunt* (Brown).

5822. Wilks, S. S. Confidence limits and critical differences between percentages. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1940, 4, 332-338.—This is a technical supplement to the author's article, Representative Sampling and Poll Reliability, in the same issue. Charts of curves for graphic calculation of confidence limits and critical differences of percentages are presented together with a discussion of their mathematical derivation and use.—*K. B. Breland* (Minnesota).

5823. Wilson, E. B. What is social science? *Science*, 1940, 92, 157-162.—Although he finds a great deal of social science of the literary type of which some might be converted into true science by careful investigation, the author feels that "If we use science in the strict sense of knowledge systematized and coordinated and generally accepted by professionally competent persons we have, I fear, to admit that there is very little social science." Social science needs to be developed from the results of experiments rather than to be promoted by appeal to reason or argument.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

5824. Wright, G. H. v. On probability. *Mind*, 1940, 49, 265-283.—Randomness means two different things: mathematical randomness or insensitivity towards selections according to mathe-

matical rules and physical randomness involving a lack of knowledge of causes affecting the distribution of characteristics. There is no contradiction between the existence of randomness and the existence of empirical series with *limites*-properties. A third definition of probability, the frequency definition, is possible and also free from inner logical difficulties.—*H. Helson* (Bryn Mawr).

[See also abstracts 5880.]

## NERVOUS SYSTEM

5825. Bagchi, B. K. The origin and nature of the brain rhythm. *Calcutta med. J.*, 1939, 36, 334-345.—Three points of view with regard to the origin of brain potentials are discussed. A first view, advanced by Berger, maintains that the alpha potential is an expression of activity of the entire cortex. Adrian, however, believes that the alpha rhythm arises in the visual cortex. A third contention is that alpha rhythms have several foci of origin in the cortex. Evidences from various sources are summarized. The author concludes that the origin of the alpha rhythm has been indicated in at least four foci of the cortex: the motor, parietal, temporal, and occipital areas.—*R. M. Gagné* (Connecticut College).

5826. Roaf, H. E. The relation of the retinae to the cerebral cortex. *Trans. ophthal. Soc. U. K.*, 1939, 59, 383.—The theories of Ramon y Cajal and Suttie are presented, as well as the author's theory that motor fibers cross because of the inversion of the images by the lenses; the afferent fibers must cross in order to join the centers controlling movements of the skeletal muscles.—*D. J. Shaad* (Los Angeles).

5827. Schneirla, T. C., & Maier, N. R. F. Concerning the status of the starfish. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 103-110.—The authors reply to Moore's criticisms of their discussion concerning the role of neural organization in starfish behavior.—*N. L. Munn* (Vanderbilt).

5828. Trabattini, C. Centri neurovegetativi superiori e attività psichica; rivista sintetica. (Mid-brain neurovegetative centers and psychic activity; general review.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1940, 1, 562-575.—The epicritical analysis of some neuro-psychic syndroms brought about a better understanding of the relations between midbrain neurovegetative centers and psychic phenomena. The author reviews the contributions and opinions on this subject, especially regarding the reciprocal influence of the vegetative and the relational system, the peripheral theory of emotions, and the psychogalvanic and psycho-physiological reflexes. Knowledge of the anatomical and functional relations of the above mentioned centers explains the concurrence of somatic manifestations of these centers and such psychic activities as emotions.—*R. Calabresi* (New York City).

[See also abstracts 5926.]

## RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

5829. Békésy, G. v. *Über die Stärke der Vibrationsempfindung und ihre objektive Messung.* (The intensity of the sensation of vibration and its objective measurement.) *Akust. Z.*, 1940, 5, 113-124.—Investigation of the linearity of the transference of vibration to the body revealed only a slight mechanical equivalence of direction. Testing of Ohm's law in the absence of overtones showed that it does not hold for the sense of vibration. Curves of equal intensities of vibration were plotted after study of the masking phenomena and the decay of the sensation of vibration intensity. An objective measure of intensity is thus set up, yielding suitable values for beats and vibrations. The measures were based on the sensation of a vibration of 10 Hertz taken as normal. Since below 4 Hertz sinusoidal vibrations may be estimated by their amplitude, there is a possibility of comparing the stimulus immediately with the sensation. The Weber-Fechner law does not hold in this case.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5830. Berendes, J. *Das Audiogramm der vortübergehenden Hörstörung durch Schall und seine Deutung.* (The audiogram of transient hearing disturbance caused by sound, and its interpretation.) *Arch. Ohr., Nas., u. KehlkHeilk.*, 1940, 147, 281-287.—The disturbance of hearing which occurs transiently under the influence of sound without evident participation of the middle ear, was previously laid to injury to the inner ear. The audiograms procured for air conduction of tones tend to confirm this supposition. But in comparison with bone conduction curves it appears that the disturbance should have been ascribed to processes in the conduction series or its musculature, especially if there is a falling off in the upper tonal range. At least this is true for those disturbances which are accompanied by the sensation of high ringing or whistling tones. The occurrence of the falling off may be explained by the appearance of a masking effect.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5831. Butler, C. G. *The choice of drinking water by the honey bee.* *J. exp. Biol.*, 1940, 17, 253-261.—By means of training table experiments, which are described, it was found that the honey bee: (1) prefers dilute sodium chloride and ammonium chloride solutions to distilled water; (2) does not prefer concentrations of these salts higher than  $N/20$  solutions, or solutions of various other salts, to distilled water; (3) appears unable to discriminate  $N/160$  sodium chloride or  $N/160$  ammonium chloride from distilled water. It is held, on the basis of experiments described, that the bee is attracted to such sources of water as rain drippings from gutters choked with decaying organic matter, sewage effluent, etc. through a water perception sense coupled with an olfactory appreciation of various volatile substances contained in these sources of water. It was found possible to express the preference shown by the bee for various solutions by means of numerical factors based on distilled water having an

arbitrary factor of 10. 40 different solutions were arranged in order of preference by this means.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

5832. Cassovski, I. H., & Khollova, A. H. [Binocular and monocular light sensitivity of the retinal periphery.] *Vestn. Oftal.*, 1939, 15, 89 ff.—The average ratio of binocular to monocular sensitivity for various colors and in various areas of the retina, during the whole course of dark adaptation, was found to be 1.93-1.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5833. Chambers, E. G. *Vision and psychology.* *Optom. Wkly.*, 1940, 31, 826-849. (Reprint from Brit. Refractionist, 1940, March.)—Interpretation of visual cues is dependent on education and experience.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5834. Dauser, H. *Versuche über die Wahrnehmung von Scheinbewegungen durch perspektivische Verschiebungen bei aktiver Kopfbewegung.* (Experiments on the perception of apparent movements through changes in perspective resulting from active head movements.) Heidelberg: Diss., 1939. Pp. 17.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5835. Dimshitz, L. A. [Quantitative study of Purkinje's phenomenon.] *Vestnik Oftal.*, 1939, 15, 58 ff.—A laboratory study of sensitivity for red, blue, and white, under graduated light, suggests that color might be used in clinical tests for the diagnosis of night blindness.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5836. Doesschate, G. ten, & Fischer, F. P. *Über Darstellen und Betrachten der Perspektive.* (The representation and observation of perspective.) *Ophthalmologica*, 1939, 97, 1-19.—Physiological and psychological factors are considered.—H. L. Anschacher (Brown).

5837. Eichler, P. *Quantitative Hörfähigkeitsprüfungen an Schülern.* (Quantitative tests of hearing ability on pupils.) *UnterrBl. Math. Naturw.*, 1939, 45, 99-103.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5838. Escher-Desrivieres, J. [Contribution to the study of the perception of heterochrome contrasts by the juxtamacular retina.] *Bull. Soc. Ophthal. Paris*, 1938, Dec., 594 ff.—Results in agreement with those of Le Grand indicate that numerical quantities which express the relative sensibility for blue and red apply only to macular vision and not to the peripheral retinal areas where brilliance of colors is affected by certain time factors.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5839. Eschweiler, H. *Moderne Audiometrie und Taubstummenuntersuchung.* (Modern audiometry and examination of deafmutes.) *Dtsch. Sonderschule*, 1940, 7, 101-104; 190-199.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5840. Ferree, C. E., & Rand, G. *Projection method in visual-acuity test.* *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1940, 23, 882-885.—The projection method offers a simple means of standardizing the intensity of light and facilitates the use of devices for the detection of refractive errors, but the increasing dark adaptation during the test period, the wide pupil, and marked brightness contrast make the method



less satisfactory for the testing and rating of vision.—*D. J. Shaad* (Los Angeles).

5841. Galli, E. *Psicologia delle sensazioni organiche*. (Psychology of organic sensations.) Naples: 1939. Pp. 493.—A summary of the field including some non-sensorial facts of different complexity.—*R. Calabresi* (New York City).

5842. Gilliland, A. R. Some factors in estimating short time intervals. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 243-255.—Results of this study show that although most subjects count when they are actively engaged in making time estimates, they can make almost as accurate judgments without counting. In the latter instances groupings of mental content probably constitute the cues for time estimations. That is, through previous experience they have learned about how much mental content passes through the mind in any given length of time. The estimates of subjects who give only casual attention are, when they count, almost as accurate as those of subjects who attend closely to the interval. The counting gives the cues for estimation. When subjects giving only casual attention do not count, they have no adequate cues and make errors which in one part of the experiment averaged one-half larger than when they counted. The percent of error in estimations tended to be approximately the same for 8 different time intervals estimated, ranging from 4-27 seconds. There is little difference between men and women in estimating time. Practice with counting shows marked improvement in time estimations. Practice without counting does not result in such improvement.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

5843. Hamilton, P. G. *The visual characteristics of stutterers during silent reading*. New York: Author, 35 Claremont Ave., 1940. Pp. vi + 35. \$1.00.—An experimental group of 71 stutterers was composed of New York school children in grades III-VII. A control group of 71 non-stutterers was selected in such a way that each experimental child was matched by a control child with respect to chronological age, sex, school grade, mental age, and racial background. Tests of phoria, visual acuity, binocular perception, and color vision showed that no statistically significant difference in these functions existed between stutterers and non-stutterers. Ophthalmographic recordings of comprehension, speed, fixation and regression frequencies, fixation time, and fixation span likewise failed to differentiate the groups, nor was there any significant difference in scores on the Gates Reading Survey for Grades III-X, Form 2. There is no indication that stutterers need special treatment in the program of silent reading in the elementary grades.—*L. A. Riggs* (Vermont).

5844. Higginson, G. B. Experimental test of an explanation of perceptual spatial patterns. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1940, 4, 116-127.—The results of an experiment confirm the findings of the author's previous theoretical analysis of spatial perceptual patterns in terms of a single integrative basic structure. The Mach figure can be abstracted from such perceptual patterns as the cube, staircase, and block patterns.

Scientifically the psychology of illusions is only concerned with an understanding of the direction, rate, and extent of spatial shifts and changes and rejects, as determining factors, eye-movements, imagination, practice, habits, and attitudes of expectancy. Spatiality is inherent in all perceptual patterns.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

5845. Higginson, G. D., & McQuitty, L. L. Span of perception as related to two stimulus-report intervals. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1940, 4, 107-111.—126 students served as subjects in a study of the span of visual perception under 2 sets of temporal conditions. Visual patterns were presented by a Whipple tachistoscope and the perceptions reported (1) after an interval of deliberation and (2) immediately. The accuracy of reports was greater in the first instance. Possible explanations for this result are offered.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

5846. Hurvich, L. M. The range of apprehension and sensory discrimination. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 313-317.—Hunter and Sigler have shown that the Bunsen-Roscoe Law is applicable, within limits, to data on the span of visual apprehension. From this they conclude that the span of apprehension resolves itself into a span of visual discrimination and is thus to be explained in terms of photochemical retinal processes. In the present study evidence is presented which indicates that the span of apprehension is different for monocular and binocular vision. This finding leads the author to argue that although the processes are sensory, the critical determinants of the span may be central in nature.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

5847. Keyser, G. W. Anisochromatopsia congenita. *Acta ophthalmol., Kbh.*, 1940, 18, 51-54.—The author defines congenital anisochromatopsia as the anomaly of differential defective color vision of the two eyes, and reports the case of a man with an anomaly quotient for the left eye of 2.08, and for the right eye of 3.12.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

5848. Kipp, F. *Das Auftreten der Gegenfarben in der Natur in seiner Bedeutung für das Verständnis des Wahrnehmungsvorganges*. (The occurrence of complementary colors in nature and its significance for the understanding of perceptual process.) *Z. Naturw.*, 1939, 5, 227-234.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

5849. Krapuventzeva, C. [The influence of some visual factors on the sensitivity of the fovea centralis.] *Vestnik Oftal.*, 1940, 15, 100 ff.—Contrast sensitivity of the fovea is raised by low illumination of the retinal periphery and lowered by high illumination of the periphery.—*D. J. Shaad* (Los Angeles).

5850. Kravkov, S. V. [The effect of caffeine on color sensitivity.] *Vestn. Oftal.*, 1939, 14, 61-63.—A dose of 0.1 coffeinum purum increases the sensitivity to red-orange and green. The effect begins 20 minutes after the administration of the drug and lasts over 40 minutes. The maximum increase of sensitivity was 40% on the average.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

5851. Lijo Pavia, J., & Caneveris, R. A. Aniseikonia. *Rev. Oto-Neuro-Oftal.*, 1939, 14, 115 ff.—A

review of the fundamentals of aniseikonia.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5852. Longhi, L. Il fattore "tono muscolare" nella valutazione del tempo. (Muscle tonus as a factor of time evaluation.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1940, 1, 408-431.—The author discusses clinical and experimental contributions concerning the temporal qualities of sensorial experiences and the estimation and reproduction of time intervals. Two different kinds of temporal knowledge, the intuitive and the gnostic, are recognized. The author studied the second type. By a new technique he was able to point out the influence of muscle tonus on the central process which enables us to estimate the duration of voluntary movements. Physiological agnosia of time, as it was observed by Ehrenwald, and the gnostic value of the central process according to Poetzl, are confirmed.—R. Calabresi (New York City).

5853. Luckiesh, M., & Moss, F. K. Criteria of readability. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 256-270.—"The results of a series of carefully controlled investigations, involving diverse visual variables, reveal that the normal rate of reading is an insensitive indicator of readability as compared with rate of blinking. Furthermore, the appraisals of readability by the two criteria are frequently in disagreement. Whether or not the criterion of involuntary blinking adequately appraises all factors involved in readability, it appears to be far more significant, from both theoretical and experimental viewpoints, than the criterion of rate of reading."—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

5854. Luckiesh, M., & Moss, F. K. The readability of stencil-duplicated materials. *Sight-Sav. Rev.*, 1939, 9, 295.—The relative visibility of average stencil-duplicated material in common use is approximately 70% of that which may be achieved by the best stencil-duplicating processes. This makes such material unnecessarily difficult to read, increasing the rate of blinking and decreasing the reading rate.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5855. McCrady, E., Jr., Wever, E. G., & Bray, C. W. A further investigation of the development of hearing in the opossum. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 17-21.—After removal from the pouch, opossums ranging in age from 48-77 days were operated upon to expose the round window. Electric currents which resulted from acoustical stimulation of the ear were then measured by means of a wave analyzer connected with the round window. The analyzer served as a selective vacuum-tube voltmeter. The range of frequencies which elicited responses and the sound intensity required to produce a standard response at the round window over the range of frequencies used were measured. The findings for *Didelphys virginia* are essentially like those previously reported for *Didelphys marsupialis*. The range of frequencies to which responses occur and the degree of sensitivity to these frequencies increase with age. Especially evident is a long-

continued growth of sensitivity to high tones.—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).

5856. Meerloo, A. Die Psychologie des Schmerzes. (The psychology of pain.) *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1940, 15, 109-131.—A general psychophysiological discussion of pain.—M. L. Reymert (Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research).

5857. Meyer zum Gottesberge, A. Physiologisch-anatomische Elemente der Schallrichtungsbestimmung. (Physiologic-anatomical elements in sound localization.) *Arch. Ohr., Nas., u. KehlkHeilk.*, 1940, 147, 219-249.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5858. Payne, B., & Davis, R. C. The role of muscular tension in the comparison of lifted weights. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 227-242.—In this investigation a continuous electromyographic record was obtained of the performance of one trained subject during the judgment of 127 pairs of weights. The close correspondence secured between properties of muscular action during weight lifting and properties imputed to *Einstellung* and physiological trace suggests that these concepts may be reformulated into a peripheral theory of the perception of lifted weights.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

5859. Pielou, D. P., & Gunn, D. L. The humidity behavior of the mealworm beetle, *Tenebrio molitor* (L.). I. The reaction to differences in humidity. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1940, 17, 286-294.—It was found that when normal, adult, undessicated specimens of the mealworm beetle are offered a range of humidities, they tend to collect in the drier region. When the highest relative humidity available is not above 70% RH, the reaction is slight but real. In a series of tests, as the highest humidity available approaches saturation, the intensity of reaction increases rapidly, approaching peak as the most moist region approaches 100% RH. It is not the difference between the two extremes of available humidity (steepness of humidity-gradient) but the value of the highest humidity that is important for intensity of reaction. The intense reaction shown when upper humidity approaches saturation is consistent, reaching maximum after about 15 minutes. The behavior of the insects is thought to be more closely correlated with relative humidity than with saturation deficiency.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

5860. Pielou, D. P. The humidity behavior of the mealworm beetle, *Tenebrio molitor* (L.). II. The humidity receptors. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1940, 17, 295-306.—It is found that removal of both antennae of the mealworm beetle abolishes the animal's reaction to humidity. Removal of both maxillary palps does not affect the reaction. 5 types of sensillae found along the 11 segments of the antennae are described. Progressive symmetrical amputation of antennal segments leads to a gradual reduction of the humidity reaction to zero: with 4 segments intact on each side there is still reaction; with 3, no reaction. The pit-peg organs are the hygro-receptors; it is suggested that they function hygroscopically.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

5861. Philip, B. R. Time errors in the discrimination of color mass by the ranking method. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 285-302.—In this study 32 female subjects ranked 6 sets of color combinations, 12 cards to a set, for predominance of color mass. On the basis of 57,600 judgments of color mass time errors were determined for serial position. Analysis of the results leads to the following conclusions: (1) There is a progressive trend from negative to positive time errors for serial position, as the discrimination proceeds from stronger to weaker stimuli. (2) This trend is independent of color or color combination, though these vary in difficulty. (3) The time error trend is identical in relative magnitude and sign with the skewness trend for serial position. (4) The variability of the distributions of the judgments varies but slightly with the serial position, except for the strongest stimuli. There is some indication of an increasing trend of variability from strongest to weakest stimuli. An explanation is advanced to account for the time errors based upon levels of reference at the terminal stimuli and distortions in the judgments caused by the inhibitory influences of traces of intervening stimuli.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).
5862. Richardson, E. G. Sound; a physical textbook. New York: Longmans, 1940. Pp. 346. \$5.25.
5863. Riddell, W. J. B. A pedigree of blue sclerotics, brittle bones, and deafness, with color blindness. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1940, 10, 1-13.—This paper traces the threads of blue sclerotics, brittle bones, deafness, color blindness, myopia, blood grouping, and phenyl-thio-carbamide reactions derived from a handloom weaver and his wife. At present the pedigree contains 208 cases, of which 115 have been seen. 98 of these have been tested with phenyl-thio-carbamide. 90 individuals have been blood grouped. Details of members of the pedigree are given in an appendix.—J. W. Dunlap (Rochester).
5864. Ströer, W. F. H. Zur vergleichenden Anatomie des primären optischen Systems bei Wirbeltieren. (On the comparative anatomy of the primary optical system in vertebrates.) *Z. Anat.*, 1939, 110, 301-321.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
5865. Tussing, L. The effect of physical performance on the eyes. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 49, 197.—Abstract.
5866. Vujić, V., & Levi, K. [The pathology of the optical afterimages and their clinical importance.] *Ophthalmologica*, 1939, Suppl. Bd. Pp. 86.—The study of afterimages is recommended as a diagnostic method in common neurologic conditions as well as for the diagnosis of color blindness and color weakness. A method for producing and measuring afterimages is described in detail.—D. J. Shoad (Los Angeles).
5867. Wagner, K. H. Die experimentelle Hemeralopie des Menschen. (Experimental hemeralopia in man.) *Z. klin. Med.*, 1940, 137, 639-647.—10 subjects were kept on a diet completely free from vitamin A for 188 consecutive days. After this period a considerable reduction in the range of light adaptability was noticeable even in otherwise normal individuals. Ordinarily the range is from 1-10,000 but in these cases it never exceeded 1-200. Subjects kept on a normal diet were 28 times as sensitive as the experimental group. In addition, an inversion of blue and red was found to exist which was not pronounced and cannot be considered a typical reaction of this group. Sensitivity to yellow was reduced to such an extent that it was perceived within the green range.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
5868. Wellek, A. Das absolute Gehör und seine Typen. (Absolute hearing and its types.) *Forsch. Fortschr.*, 1940, 16, 227-229.—A brief summary of the results of the author's research.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
5869. Werner, H. Musical "micro-scales" and "micro-melodies." *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 149-156.—The semi-tone intervals of the tempered scale were reduced and found to acquire the character of a scale comparable to the ordinary chromatic scale. The possibility of such reduction was due to the fact that upon repetition the 5 subjects reported an apparent enlargement of the objectively constant intervals of the micro-scale. Experiments were also carried out on micro-melodies constructed from the micro-scales. The results "suggest that the characteristic of optical configuration to retain the same gestalt when reduced proportionately also applies to tonal configurations, provided that the patterns are based on the principle of distance alone and not on chord relationship."—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).
5870. Wever, E. G., Bray, C. W., & Lawrence, M. The origin of combination tones. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 217-226.—By means of the electrical responses of the cochlea of the guinea pig, data were obtained which show, in general, a high degree of similarity in the combination tones produced by stimulation of the intact ear with aerial sounds and those produced by stimulation of the operated ear with a mechanical vibrator on the stapes. These findings and other considerations lead the authors to conclude that combination tone distortion occurs both in the middle ear and in the inner ear.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).
5871. Zimkin, H. B., & Lebedinskii, A. B. [Forms and center of interaction of the various elements of the visual-perception apparatus.] *Vestnik Oftal.*, 1939, 15, 72 ff.—The literature is reviewed, with emphasis on the fact that activity of receptors is accompanied by activity in the various afferent systems; in vision, there is interaction between the two eyes in color vision, between the rod-cone systems, and between central and peripheral retinal areas.—D. J. Shoad (Los Angeles).
- [See also abstracts 5794, 5795, 5826, 5904, 5916, 5941, 5987, 6157, 6158, 6160, 6162, 6204, 6212, 6213.]



LEARNING, CONDITIONING,  
INTELLIGENCE

(Incl. Attention, Thought)

5872. Alverdes, F. Weiteres über die Marburger Dressurversuche an niedern Tieren. (Further report on the training experiments with lower animals at Marburg.) *Zool. Anz. Suppl.*, 1939, 12, 103-110.—An analysis of the learning process of lower animals, supplementing a previous report dealing with their learning ability as such.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5873. Bramstedt, F. Über die Dressurfähigkeit der Ciliaten. (The trainability of ciliata.) *Zool. Anz. Suppl.*, 1939, 12, 111-132.—The author objects to Grabowski's contention (see abstract XIII: 5070) that his experiments on the learning ability of ciliata demonstrate sensibilization rather than trainability.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5874. De Laguna, F. Lévy-Bruhl's contributions to the study of primitive mentality. *Phil. Rev.*, 1940, 49, 552-566.—Lévy-Bruhl's contribution to ethnology has not been the particular solutions he offered, for the problem was more complex than he realized, but rather his attack on some of our unconscious assumptions. Lévy-Bruhl's thesis was that primitive ways of thought are culturally determined and not to be explained in terms of civilized thought or individual psychology. Clinging to an evolutionary point of view, he assumed that cultures can be arranged in a single series from the most primitive to the most complex. He failed to recognize that primitive thought is not homogeneous, and regarded it as indifferent to the laws of logical contradiction. In the examples he cites to illustrate this point, he was probably dealing with different schools of native thought, which he brought together uncritically, mistaking incompatible notions held by different members of the tribe for the expression of tribal belief.—M. F. Martin (West Springfield, Mass.).

5875. Doyné, P. G. Number forms. *Trans. Ophthalm. Soc. U. K.*, 1939, 59, 603 ff.—There appears to be a hereditary factor in the occurrence of number forms, the tendency to think of numerals in some form of visual imagery.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5876. English, H. B. Experiments in substance memory. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1939, 2, 21-23.—A battery of recognition questions were given, half of which could be answered in virtue of a purely verbatim retention, and half of which could be answered on the basis of a recollection of the meaning of the prose passage used. There was an equal amount of forgetting in the 2 sub-tests, but there was more indication of reminiscence in the case of questions requiring retention of only the substance of the passage.—F. W. Finger (Brown).

5877. Flitts, P. M. The effect of a large and a small reward as indicated by the resistance-to-extinction curve for the rat. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 429-430.—Abstract.

5878. Frühauf, W. Die Suchmethode und ihre Anwendung. (The selection method and its application.) *Untersuch. Psychol. Phil.*, 1939, 14, No. 4. Pp. 86.—Ach's selection method can be used to study thinking, concept formation, intelligence, apperception, successive attention, defective conditions following brain injuries, as well as in typological studies.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5879. Gentry, J. R. Immediate effects of interpolated rest periods on learning performance. *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1940, No. 799. Pp. vi + 57.—10 groups of subjects each worked on one of two sets of learning materials under one of 5 conditions of learning. "Twenty periods of distributed practice and 20 periods of massed practice served as the limits of the experimental results obtained by interpolating rests in the first, second, and third five trials. The introduction of rests raised the score, and the withdrawal of rests lowered the scores, at any stage of learning."—J. M. Stalnaker (Princeton).

5880. Guilford, J. P. Human abilities. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1940, 47, 367-394.—A survey of factorial analysis, pointing out what fundamental abilities have been reasonably established, under what conditions they will appear, and what conditions should be observed more carefully in test construction. The history of test theory brings out the difference between earlier faculty psychology and factor psychology with its quantitative basis. Some factorists deny reality or constancy to factor patterns, others regard them as basic functional entities, others as products of sampling. 3 aspects to be considered in naming abilities are (1) material, (2) formal, and (3) functional. Thus the verbal, numerical and spatial factors are material. The best established factor is g. Others are memory, which is probably complex, speed of perception, induction, deduction, fluency, and attention. Motor factors are strength, agility, and steadiness. Doubtful ones are speed and learning ability which seems specific. Among conditions influencing factor patterns is the homogeneity of the population in age, sex, race, culture, formal education, and specific practice. Others are number of test variables and score used. Factor methods have justified themselves, but a more analytical study of individuals and of human mental processes is needed.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

5881. Harris, R. E. An analysis of the maze-learning scores of bright and dull rats with reference to motivational factors. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1940, 4, 130-136.—This is a report of an examination of how motivational factors operate in a maze situation to produce differential error scores. 2 selectively bred strains of rats were used which were differentiated by 2 motivational measures: (1) level of general activity, (2) rate of elicitation of a periodically reinforced conditioned response.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

5882. Horns, H. L., & Heron, W. T. A study of disinhibition in the white rat. *J. comp. Psychol.*,

1940, 30, 97-102.—24 rats learned to depress a lever at intervals in order to obtain food. Experimental extinction was then produced by presenting no food with lever depression. When buzzer, light, or shock stimuli were subsequently presented there was an increase in lever depression indicating disinhibition. Correlation of the amount of disinhibition produced by these stimuli with errors made in maze learning yielded negligible coefficients.—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).

5883. Hovland, C. I. **Experimental studies in rote-learning theory. VII. Distribution of practice with varying lengths of list.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 271-284.—An analysis was made of the learning of 3 lengths of nonsense syllables by massed and distributed practice to a criterion of one perfect recitation. In general, distributed practice was superior to massed for all lengths; the reduction in number of trials as a result of distribution became progressively greater the longer the list. A detailed treatment of the data in terms of serial position effects and oscillations of recall is presented. Acquisition curves for the lists of various lengths learned by the 2 methods are graphically shown. Throughout the article the author points out the relation of the experimental findings to the mathematico-deductive theory of rote learning.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

5884. Jackson, T. A., & Eckhardt, M. E. **Studies in the transposition of learning by children: V. The number of stimuli in the training series as a factor in generalization.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 303-312.—3 groups of children were trained to make a size discrimination between visually presented stimuli. Group 1 was trained to react to a given stimulus, the 5th of an array of 9 arranged in order of size from left to right, which was presented in one of the squares of a frame of 9 stimuli; group 2 selected the same stimulus when it was paired with a larger one, group 3 when it was presented with 2 larger ones. Following 65 practice trials all subjects were given 10 critical trials, in which the 9 stimuli were presented simultaneously. A wide range of responses were made by all groups, thus indicating a generalization effect. The distribution of responses for group 1 was not centered upon stimulus 5, but was displaced toward the larger stimuli, indicating an initial preference of larger stimuli. The curve for group 2 was similar in shape, but moved to the left of curve 1, showing the effect of the negative stimulus in the training. The curve for group 3 was still further to the left, indicating a summation of inhibition effects generated by the 2 negative stimuli in the training.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

5885. Katona, G. **Organization in human learning.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1939, 2, 59-61.—Students were trained in the solution of a problem by various methods, involving either mechanical memorizing or learning by understanding. The ability was then tested to apply under different circumstances the knowledge acquired during the training period. In contrast to the results obtaining

in the second group, there was little transfer in the subjects who had learned mechanically. "Learning by understanding may therefore be differentiated from mechanical memorizing. The former appears to consist of an organization or a reorganization in such a way as required by the material or the task. Reproduction as the consequence of learning by understanding has the form of reconstruction. The individual contents are reconstructed on the basis of 'whole-qualities' which alone are remembered. When whole-qualities are better preserved than the specific items, we can apply the former under changed circumstances."—F. W. Finger (Brown).

5886. Lorenz, K. **Vergleichende Verhaltensforschung.** (Comparative study of behavior.) *Zool. Anz. Suppl.*, 1939, 12, 69-102.—Highly differentiated, for the preservation of the species meaningful movement processes are completely independent of the receptors of the animal. The centrally coordinated automatism of instinctive action is sharply demarcated and fundamentally different from the reflex. All orientation responses and certain initial processes are reflexes. A cloak of reflexes (Holst) serves as intermediary between rigid automatisms and environmental conditions. Appetence behavior (Craig) is purposive, with its goal in a stimulus situation that releases instinctive action. This is the sole root of all variable behavior. The attainment of higher intellectual performance involves a similar functional sequence with constant reduction of the participating automatisms. Stimulus patterns that elicit unconditioned reflexes and whose receptor correlates are innate schemata, are never complex qualities. The coexistence and combination of the various characteristics of a stimulus situation or object, are neither holistic nor structured. The releasing effect is summative.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5887. Martin, R. F. **"Native" traits and regression in rats.** *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 1-16.—The aim of this research was to ascertain whether, following a shock of fixating intensity, rats regress to a preferred response or fixate one learned during the course of the experiment. Preferences were determined first. Then 2 training tasks were set: development of 'hypotheses' in a multiple discrimination apparatus and learning of a right or left turn in a T-maze. In the first problem 2 out of 30 rats and in the second 7 out of 15 exhibited regressive behavior. It is concluded that "regression as distinguished from fixation, is largely a matter of habit stability, and that while unlearned responses naturally have considerable weight in this respect, they can be balanced by training."—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).

5888. McGeoch, J. A. **Conditions of human forgetting.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1939, 1, 57-60.—Experimentation has shown 2 major conditions for the forgetting of learned material. (1) Retroactive inhibition is the interference from interpolated activity. It depends on the similarity between material, degree of learning of both materials,

instructions to and set of the subject, and amount of material learned. Theories of perseveration and of negative transfer have been postulated to explain the phenomenon. (2) Changed stimulating conditions also lead to forgetting, not all of the original cues being present at attempted recall.—F. W. Finger (Brown).

5889. O'Kelly, L. I. An experimental study of regression. I. Behavioral characteristics of the regressive response. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 41-53.—Rats were trained to obtain food on one side (habit 1) and, after mastery, on the other side (habit 2) of an open field. Shock was then administered while the animal approached the field. The ratio of runs in terms of habit 1, regarded as regressive, to those in terms of habit 2, regarded as perseverative, was 10 to 14. Regressive runs required less than half the time involved in perseverative runs and included very little hesitation. The investigator points out that a return to habit 1 after receiving shock in relation to the perfected habit 2, may constitute an attempt by the rat to escape from shock. Thus electric shock produces a possible shift from food motivation to escape-from-shock motivation. Advantages of the open field in such research are presented.—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).

5890. O'Kelly, L. I. An experimental study of regression. II. Some motivational determinants of regression and perseveration. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 55-95.—Using the general procedure of his first research (see XIV: 5889), the investigator attempted to answer certain questions concerning the role of motivational shifts in eliciting regressive and perseverative behavior following electric shock. 5 experiments involving the following sequences were carried out: (1) Habit 1: normal motivation; shock; habit 2: normal motivation; shock. (2) Habit 1: normal motivation; habit 2: normal motivation; satiation. (3) Habit 1: reduced motivation; habit 2: normal motivation; shock. (4) Habit 1: normal motivation; habit 2: reduced motivation; shock. (5) Habit 1: reduced motivation; habit 2: reduced motivation; shock. 6-8 rats served in each experiment; thirst motivation was used. The predominant type of response following each of the experiments was, respectively, perseverative, regressive followed by perseverative in a subsequent test, perseverative, regressive, regressive. Detailed topological analyses of certain of the situations are presented verbally and diagrammatically. It is concluded that "the reaction of an animal to the stress represented by electrical shock will be toward a mode of response which has successfully eliminated tensions in the past." Extensive bibliography.—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).

5891. Paschal, F. C. The recent trend in attention theory. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 422.—Abstract.

5892. Patini, E. Psicologia della credenza; considerazioni. (The psychology of belief; considerations.) *Osped. psichiat.*, 1939, 7, 435-468.—

Belief is an emotional phenomenon, based on the adherence of the ego to an experience. Even scepticism is belief: the belief in the inadequacy of knowledge. Life without belief is found only in the final stages of dementias.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

5893. Schenk, V. W. D. [Drawings of untrained and untalented adults.] *Psychiat. neurol. Bl., Amst.*, 1939, 43, 591-612.—Drawings of untrained and untalented adults resemble those of children without the suggestive value they possess for the child. The schematic (ideoplastic) form is a protection from the intense attention required by the production of a more realistic (physioplastic) form. Preference for schematic form is related to the development of verbal concepts. Examples from disturbances of verbal thought are given as in deafness, aphasia, and feeble-mindedness.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

5894. Spence, K. W., & Lippitt, R. O. "Latent" learning of a simple maze problem with relevant needs satiated. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 429.—Abstract.

5895. Stoddard, G. D. On the meaning of intelligence. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 422.—Abstract.

5896. Székely, L. Studien zur Psychologie des Denkens. (Studies in the psychology of thinking.) *Acta psychol., Hague*, 1940, 5, 79-96.—A comparison of the thought processes involved in solving simple problems in topology by intelligent adults and undemented paralytics who had been given malarial treatment, showed that with the former the solution runs through several phases, each marked by question, answer, and motor act, whereas with the latter defects in cortical diffusion are shown by the loss of readiness to organize, stereotypy, and the inability to make helpful analogies.—R. C. Givler (Tufts).

5897. Tolman, E. C. Spatial angle and vicarious trial and error. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 129-135.—In order to determine whether VTE is affected by the angle between the to-be-discriminated stimuli, 3 groups of rats were trained on a black-white discrimination problem with angles of 30°, 80°, and 135°, respectively, between the doors. The amount of VTE as well as learning efficiency decreased with an increase in the angle separating the doors. The results for VTE are explained on the basis that, once the animal has turned to a given door, the other door attracts its attention less as the angle becomes wider. The 135° group, in spite of their fewer VTE's, exhibited longer choice-times than either of the other 2 groups, which is explained by the fact that when these rats had once faced one stimulus, they often seemed to forget the existence of the other stimulus.—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).

5898. Warden, C. J. The ability of monkeys to use tools. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 2, 109-112.—"The results of the project as a whole indicate the presence of a simple but definite tool-using capacity in both Old and New World monkeys. Manual instrumentation habits, once learned, are retained with little loss over a period of 2 years or more—especially in the Cebus type. . . . The



simpler habit levels are not disturbed by unilateral and bilateral frontal lobe extirpation, whereas the more complex habits are not retained."—F. W. Finger (Brown).

5899. Wiley, L. E. The learning function. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1938, 1, 8-11.—The purpose of the study was to test experimentally Thurstone's theoretical learning curve. 60 normal rats and 127 rats with varying amounts of cerebral lesion were each trained on an 8-cul maze and 1 of 4 other mazes of the Lashley type. The theoretical curve of the learning function was fitted to the learning records of each animal. Certain critical values were computed, their interrelationships determined, and comparisons made with the amount of cerebral destruction. It is concluded that "Thurstone's theoretical learning curve, used according to the methods developed in this experiment, is an adequate description of the learning process since it fits learning data and since the constants of the curve behave in a manner compatible with their definition."—F. W. Finger (Brown).

5900. Wolf, I. S. An experimental study of changing patterns of response during conditioning of dogs. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 49, 196.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 5801, 5902, 5903, 5910, 5915, 5983, 5991, 6048, 6057, 6071, 6118, 6124, 6153, 6166, 6171, 6188, 6190, 6228, 6268.]

#### MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(Incl. Emotion, Sleep)

5901. Adams, C. R. Individual differences in behavior resulting from experimentally induced frustration. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 157-176.—450 male college freshmen were subjected to a steadiness situation and a tapping situation, both involving the necessity of failure of performance to varying degrees. All subjects had been administered the Bernreuter Personality Inventory, and at the beginning of the experiment were asked to fill out an attitude form, with regard to annoyances, controversial issues, and activities. Neurotic subjects were found not to differ either in efficiency of performance or susceptibility to frustration from the stable subjects. The neurotic subjects, however, displayed more agitated behavior and gave a significantly greater number of alibis for failure. No reliable differences were found between groups classified as non-persistent and persistent with regard to agitated behavior caused by frustration. Certain other incidental findings are reported.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

5902. Anderson, E. E. Externalization of drive in maze learning. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 428-429.—Abstract.

5903. Barmack, J. E., & Seitz, C. P. The effect of 10 mgs. of benzedrine sulfate on the span of attention for letters. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1940, 23, 195-196.—The span of attention for capital letters

was measured for 32 college students 90 minutes after the administration either of 10 mgs. of benzedrine sulfate or of placebo (control). 8 letters were presented for a period of 100 sigma. 64 experimental trials were given, and it was found that the average attention span following benzedrine was 4.23 letters and was 4.24 letters following placebo. Each subject reported for two experimental sessions; the attention span found in the second session was significantly greater than that found in the first, which is attributed to practice effect.—C. N. Cofer (U. S. Employment Service).

5904. Berdie, R. F. Effect of benzedrine sulphate on blocking in color naming. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 325-332.—The data of this investigation warrant the following conclusions: "(1) Fifteen m.g. of benzedrine sulphate has no effect on (a) number of blocks occurring in color naming, (b) length of blocks, (c) location of blocks within trials, (d) influence of fatigue on length of blocks, and (e) influence of fatigue on speed of response. (2) Fifteen m.g. of benzedrine sulphate slightly increases speed of response in color naming. (3) Most of the variation in blocking and speed of response is due to individual differences."—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

5905. Billingslea, F. Y. Analysis of inter-correlations between emotionality and other behavior salients in the rat. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 430-431.—Abstract.

5906. Bose, G. A scheme for recording heredity. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1939, 14, 137-140.—R. Gagné (Connecticut College).

5907. Bree-Meuleman, L. E. Nadere mededeelingen over het onderzoek naar het intreden van de menarche op Java. (Studies on onset of menses at Java.) *Geneesk. Tijdschr. Ned.-Ind.*, 1940, 80, 163-167.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XIV: 11849).

5908. Britt, S. H., & Janus, S. Q. Criteria of frustration. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1940, 47, 451-469.—This is an attempt to set up criteria of frustration through an analysis of its various aspects, with emphasis upon the experimental work of the past 5 or 6 years. The frustration process seems to have aspects of emotion, tension, conflict, inhibition, aggression, withdrawal, and the like, which have been examined in terms of the studies of frustration. The frustration process is delineated as consisting of a frustrating situation, a pattern of effects involving the frustrated organism, and a reactional system. The frustrating situation is analyzed in terms of barrier or obstruction, and of interference with goal-attainment and of reward-expectation. The factors of failure, change in tension, cognitive effects, and frustration-tolerance are attributed to the frustrated organism. The cultural implications of frustration are also considered in this connection. Reactions to frustration may be aggression, withdrawal, regression, resistance, anger, guilt and remorse, shame and embarrassment.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

5909. Brody, E. G. A genetic analysis of trait variability. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 431-432.—Abstract.

5910. Brown, W. L. A study of changes in orientation resulting from changed intra-organic motivation in learning. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 111-127.—Three groups of 10 rats each were trained on a 5-unit T-maze with water, food, and food and water respectively. Food and water were given on opposite ends of the final bifurcation. The food-water group learned to go to the food box when hungry and to the water box when thirsty. Analysis of errors at the different blinds indicates that errors made by the food-water group on hunger days were similar to those made by the food group. The errors made on thirst days were similar to those made by the thirst group throughout. In each instance, the difficult blinds were those pointing in the direction of the appropriate goal object. Bibliography.—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).

5911. Cohen, J. I. Are differences in size between parts of the body due to general or specific factors? *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1940, 26, 524-526.—A large number of anthropometric measurements of several groups of adult humans were obtained, and intercorrelations of these measurements were treated by factor analysis. It was found that 2 major factors influence growth: the first governs general magnitude in all physical dimensions; the second governs disproportionate growth in length or in circumference. The variance of the former is much greater than that of the latter.—D. E. Smith (Alberta).

5912. Davenport, L. F. The abuse of codeine. A review of codeine addiction and a study of the minimum cough-relieving dose. *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.*, 1938, Suppl. No. 145. Pp. ii + 7.—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

5913. Dybrowsky, M. L'influenza della paura sui risultati del lavoro. (The influence of fear on the results of work.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1940, 1, 432-445.—The aim of this experimental research is to study (1) the influence of fear on the results of a uniform and monotonous task, performed in a short period of time, compared with the effects when the subjects succeed in overcoming the fear, (2) the value of different methods used by the subjects in order to overcome the fear, especially the use of pleasant thoughts. The subjects were 40 students of the University of Poznan. The influence of fear was more noticeable on the quality of work (number of errors) than on its quantity. The method suggested for overcoming fear improves especially the quantity of work and diminishes the tension caused by fear. The subjects who attempted to balance their fear by intellectual methods rather than by pleasant emotions showed no improvement at all. On the contrary, the tension of their fear seems to be higher.—R. Calabresi (New York City).

5914. Fearing, F. The retention of the effects of repeated elicitation of the post-rotational nystagmus in pigeons. I. The retention of the effects of

"massed" stimulation. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 31-40.—35 adult pigeons, hooded and immobilized, were rotated for one-half minute at intervals of one minute for 61 successive stimulation periods at a rate of 40 r.p.m. Post-rotational head-nystagmus was timed by two observers. The series of stimulations was repeated for one half of the pigeons after 56 days and for the other half after 96 days. Reduction in nystagmus time during the course of the initial 61 stimulation periods was between 50 and 60%, roughly equivalent to that observed by others who used a larger number of stimulations distributed over periods ranging from 14 to 36 days. Retention of the effects of stimulation was evident after 56 but not after 96 days.—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).

5915. Freeman, G. L., & Giese, W. J. The relationship between task difficulty and palmar skin resistance. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1940, 23, 217-220.—Visual discriminations which varied in difficulty as indicated by physical measures of the stimulus, by percentage of correct judgments, and by relative reaction time were made by 24 undergraduate men. Palmar skin resistance was recorded, and a slight shock was administered for incorrect responses. Palmar secretory activity increased as the task became more difficult, regardless of the measure of difficulty used.—C. N. Cofer (U. S. Employment Service).

5916. Gellhorn, E., Cortell, R., & Feldman, J. The autonomic basis of emotion. *Science*, 1940, 92, 288-289.—In this experiment cats were (1) given direct faradic stimulation to the hypothalamus and (2) confronted with a barking dog following sectioning of the cord at the 6th cervical segment. In both cases the sympathetico-adrenal system was eliminated. Sham rage resulted accompanied by a fall in blood sugar. In the first case sectioning of the vagi brought about a slight and delayed rise in blood sugar and in the second vagal sectioning below the diaphragm abolished the fall in blood sugar. It is concluded that the normal emotional response process as well as the sham rage is characterized by a simultaneous discharge over the vagoinulin and sympathetico-adrenal system with the latter masking the effects of the former in the normal animal.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

5917. Gruhle, H. W. Der Schlaf der Altersstufen. (Sleep at various age levels.) *Z. Altersforsch.*, 1940, 2, 1-14.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5918. Gunn, D. L. The daily rhythm of activity of the cockroach, *Blatta orientalis* (L.). I. Aktograph experiments, especially in relation to light. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1940, 17, 267-277.—In a smoked-drum aktograph, maintained at 25.5° C, and upwards of 75% relative humidity, with food present, it was found that the locomotor activity of the cockroach can be largely concentrated into any desired half of the day, merely by suitably adjusting the time of onset of the half-day's darkness. A rhythm can thus be set up, so that the main activity occurs at the same time each day. Such a rhythm, once set up, will persist for some days in continuous light or

continuous darkness, but eventually activity becomes more equalized, leaving a slight residual rhythm which is unrelated to the previously conspicuous one. A new conspicuous rhythm can then be started at once by alternation of light and darkness. It is suggested that animal responses to physical stimuli may depend to a considerable extent on whether the animal is in the active or inactive phase of its daily cycle.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

5919. Gunn, D. L., & Pielou, D. P. The humidity behavior of the mealworm beetle, *Tenebrio molitor* (L.). III. The mechanism of the reaction. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1940, 17, 307-316.—In experimental studies of the humidity-reaction of the mealworm beetle it is found that in a gradient of humidity from 94%-100% RH the beetle rarely comes to rest in the moister region, but in the drier region it is motionless 80% of the time. In different uniform humidities this differential activity is still evident though much reduced. Animals approaching regions of high humidity show turning movements with both an undirected component (kline-kinesis) and a directed component involving movements of the antennae (kline-taxis). Tropo-taxis does not occur. There are no circus movements after unilateral amputation of the antennae.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

5920. Hall, C. S. The inheritance of emotionality in the rat. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 432.—Abstract.

5921. Himmelsbach, C. K., Andrews, H. L., Felix, R. H., Oberst, F. W., & Davenport, L. F. Studies on codeine addiction. *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.*, 1940, Suppl. No. 158. Pp. v + 67.—This report embodies a group of studies on codeine addiction, only some of which are of interest to a psychologist. Part 1 reviews the literature on codeine addiction. Part 3 reports the results of experiments on the effects of codeine on the electrical potentials of the cerebral cortex. Part 4 presents clinical findings concerning the effect of codeine addiction on behavior. Rating scales were developed and observations made for 6 categories of behavior: appearance, motor activity, mood, cooperation, speech, and herd. Data were gathered on 5 patients over a period of time. Results are presented in graphic form and are discussed.—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

5922. Hudson, B. B. Avoidance behavior of rats at various age levels. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 431.—Abstract.

5923. Jellinek, E. M., & McFarland, R. A. Analysis of psychological experiments on the effects of alcohol. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1940, 1, 272-371.—A history of the interest of psychologists in alcohol problems and a discussion of the experimental difficulties in the field are given. Clinical studies are omitted as belonging to psychiatry. Psychological variables are discussed and the literature reviewed under the following heads: chronaxy, reflexes, sensations, perception and attention, reaction time, muscular strength and coordination, tests of skill, learning, memory, associative functions, judgment,

reasoning, and intelligence, volition, emotion, and personality. Suggestions of crucial areas for research are made. 187 references.—W. L. Wilkins (Milwaukee).

5924. Johnson, H. H. Twins, normal and abnormal. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1939, 1, 53-56.—Although it is generally accepted that about 25% of twin-pairs are monozygotic, no single irrefutable proof exists that monozygotes exist. Primary lines of evidence include the fact of the preponderance of like-sexed twins and the fact that conjoined twins and twins born in a single chorion are always of the same sex. Recent evidence tends to show that a few monozygotic twins are dichorial, but the fact that so many are monochorial refutes the dogma that such individuals originate by a splitting of the blastomeres at first cleavage. The real division rather results from the separation of the inner cell mass at a comparatively advanced stage of blastula formation. Conjoined twins probably arise later in gastrulation than do identical twins. The theory of developmental arrest seems to be the best interpretation of embryonic axial duplication.—F. W. Finger (Brown).

5925. Kelemen, G. Vergleichende Anatomie und Physiologie der Stimmorgane bei Mensch und Tier. (Comparative anatomy and physiology of the voice organs in man and animal.) *Arch. ges. Phon., Abt. 2*, 1939, 3, 213-237.—A bibliography of approximately 700 titles, German and foreign.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5926. Lafora, G. R. Sobre el hambre y la anorexia de origen cerebral. (Hunger and anorexia of cerebral origin.) *Arch. Neurol. Psiquiat. Méx.*, 1940, 3, 633-667.—Lafora gives a comprehensive review of recent experimental and clinical studies on the influence of the cortex and hypothalamus on hunger and the theories of the mechanism of appetite. 2 striking cases of bulimia are reported: a glioma of the cerebellum which compressed the hypothalamus and medulla; and a tuberculoma of the frontal lobe. The author finds that the origin of cerebral hunger (appetite) is twofold: a cerebral motor mechanism acting on the bulbar motor centers of the vagus which control gastrointestinal motility, and a vegetative hypothalamic mechanism which regulates carbohydrate metabolism and through the parasympathetic system influences gastric secretion and motility. Hypoglycemia is the connecting link between the 2 mechanisms. Extensive bibliography.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

5927. Le Riche, H. Physique and nutrition; a study of European children in Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Pretoria: South African Council, 1940. Pp. viii + 158. 2s.

5928. Mellanby, K. The daily rhythm of activity of the cockroach, *Blatta orientalis* (L.). II. Observations and experiments on a natural infestation. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1940, 17, 278-285.—In trapping experiments made to investigate the activity of cockroaches in a naturally infested rat-colony room, it was found that: (1) under normal conditions



(light by day, dark by night), activity occurs only at night and is greatest before midnight; (2) artificial light of 6 m.c. almost entirely prevents the cockroaches from appearing, lower intensities reducing the number appearing; (3) darkening the room by day does not cause the cockroaches to appear, unless the room had been artificially illuminated during the previous night; (4) mechanical vibration and air movements have little apparent effect on the rhythmic activities of cockroaches. The rhythmic activity of the animals is thought to be controlled by some internal mechanism not yet understood.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

5929. Metfessel, M. Relationships of heredity and environment in behavior. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 177-198.—This is a semi-popular discussion, with particular reference to experiments of the author on the effect of heredity and environment on the songs of roller canaries to be reported in technical papers.—F. A. Mole, Jr. (Connecticut).

5930. Morey, R. Basic needs of man in society. *J. educ. Res.*, 1940, 34, 1-14.—The author appeals for scientific and operational analysis of forces that make men act, to be obtained by contrasting the behavior of people living in varied environments in different parts of the world. Such a study would indicate that the following are universal needs of mankind: (1) the need for adequate external energy and supplementary stimulation to elicit habitual responses initiated by internal and unavoidable stimuli; (2) the need for bodily conditions permitting habitual responses to usual stimuli, and (3) the need for predictable and usually favorable surroundings in which to function. The author discusses details of each of these needs and the reactions of humans if they are not supplied.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

5931. Muck, O. Experimentelle Feststellungen der Einwirkung schwacher elektrischer Ströme auf den zentralen Nystagmus. (Experimental findings on the influence of weak electric currents on central nystagmus.) *Z. Hals- Nas- u. Ohrenheilk.*, 1940, 45, 352-362.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5932. Pescor, M. J. A statistical analysis of the clinical records of hospitalized drug addicts. *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.*, 1938, Suppl. No. 143. Pp. ii + 30.—"This study presents a statistical analysis of the information contained in the clinical records of 1,036 patients admitted for the treatment of narcotic drug addiction to the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Ky., during the fiscal year, July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937. The patients undergoing such treatment are prisoners, who constitute the majority of the admissions, probationers, and volunteers." The analysis covers the following fields: addiction history, antisocial record, other personal data, family history and relationships, past medical history, clinical findings (including psychological), and institutional adjustment. The author notes the need for a more microscopic study of the problems, based on more detailed information. By way of summary the author presents a picture of

"a 'statistical' addict composed of averages and highest frequencies."—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

5933. Ross, D. M., & Pantin, C. F. A. Factors influencing facilitation in Actinzoa. The action of certain ions. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1940, 17, 61-73.—The anemones, *Calliactis parasitica* and *Metridium senile*, were exposed to mixtures of sea water with various substances or with isotonic solutions of the chlorides of various cations. Records were made of muscle contractions in response to condenser shocks applied to the column of the animal by means of Ag-AgCl electrodes. Magnesium and carbon dioxide added to sea water were found to depress neuro-muscular facilitation, and prevent conduction of impulses to the muscles in a manner analogous to curarization of vertebrate skeletal muscle. Excess calcium, potassium, and the hydrogen ion increased the size of the facilitated response to stimulation. Responses under potassium and the hydrogen ion are greatly prolonged. All the substances studied were found to exert their chief effects at the neuro-muscular junction. Neuromuscular transmission in anemones is held to involve two distinct processes, (1) an excitation, and (2) a sensitization, without which excitation of the muscle by the nervous impulse cannot be effective. This view is held to be confirmed by examination of the relation of the size of the responses in normal animals to successive stimuli.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

5934. Satō, T. The theory of feeling in Buddhism. I. *Tohoku psychol. Fol.*, 1940, 8, 31-46.—Many classifications of the mind which are very strange to western thought are found in the Buddhist literature. 98 such concepts are listed and defined. From this it is seen that the greater part of Buddhist psychology is concerned with the way of feeling. Buddhist opinion of emotions is briefly discussed and its ethical basis pointed out.—T. Chiba (Sendai).

5935. Seashore, C. E. Psychology of music. XXVII. How do we express specific emotions in song? *Music Educators J.*, 1940, 27, 38.—Seashore discusses a study by Grant Fairbanks which dealt with the understanding of staged emotional expressions in the speaking voice. 5 of these expressions, contempt, anger, fear, grief, and indifference, were fairly well interpreted. The pitch inflections in anger are wide and rapid; in fear they are irregular; in contempt the wide inflections are rarely downward. The vibrato is present in grief. There are few distinguishable pitch features in indifference. A similar study is promised for the singing voice.—P. R. Farnsworth (Stanford).

5936. Skinner, B. F. A method of maintaining an arbitrary degree of hunger. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 139-145.—A method of equating hunger in different groups of rats is described and its use in an experiment on the rate of responding to the lever situation by bright and dull strains of animals is reported. Each animal is given an amount of food determined by his rate of responding, more or less food being given depending on whether the rate increases or decreases during the first half hour

of the daily experimental session.—*N. L. Munn* (Vanderbilt).

5937. Skinner, B. F. The nature of the operant reserve. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 423.—Abstract.

5938. Stoppel, R. Einfluss des Chlorophylls auf die Schlafbewegungen der Bohnenblätter und eine Analyse der Bewegungen. (The influence of the chlorophyll on the sleep movements of bean leaves and an analysis of these movements.) *Planta*, 1940, 30, 695-715.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

5939. Tiffin, J., & Westhafer, F. L. The relation between reaction time and temporal location of the stimulus on the tremor cycle. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 318-324.—An analysis of data from 50 subjects shows that mean reaction time is significantly shorter and the variability smaller when the stimulus is given on the top or bottom phase of the tremor cycle rather than at random with respect to the tremor cycle.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

5940. Wezler, K., Thaner, R., & Greven, K. Kreislauf und Gaswechsel während der Arbeit. (Circulation and metabolism during work.) *Z. ges. exp. Med.*, 1940, 107, 751-784.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

5941. Wohl, M. G., & Feldman, J. B. Vitamin A deficiency in diseases of the liver: its detection by dark adaptation method. *J. Lab. clin. Med.*, 1940, 25, 485-494.—Abnormalities in dark adaptation indicating vitamin A deficiency were found in 9 of 10 alcoholics, the tenth being under thyroid medication. None showed ordinary evidence of liver disease. 13 patients with cirrhosis of the liver all showed abnormalities of dark adaptation.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

5942. Yakovlev, P. I., & Farrell, M. J. Babinski's sign: influence of exertion and of locomotion upon the plantar reflex in normal and mentally defective individuals. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 514-516.—Abstract.

5943. Yerkes, R. M. Social behavior of chimpanzees: dominance between mates, in relation to sexual status. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 147-186.—A measure of relative male-female dominance during successive stages of the sexual cycle was obtained by presenting 10 pieces of food daily to caged pairs of chimpanzees and noting how many were obtained by each animal. 4 males and 14 females were paired in various ways; 32 complete sexual cycles are covered by the data. Average scores indicate a marked tendency for females, usually submissive, to obtain more food than males during the stage of maximal swelling. When 23 cycles which involved factors tending to mask the influence of sexual status in the female are discounted, the remaining typical cycles indicate that females get very little of the food, except during maximal swelling when they get almost all of it. Personality factors which tend to mask the usual correlation between sexual swelling and dominance are considered. The shift in dominance does not involve overt conflict; it rather appears that the

male defers to the female while she is in maximal swelling.—*N. L. Munn* (Vanderbilt).

5944. Yerkes, R. M. Dominance and sex among chimpanzees. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 432.—Abstract.

5945. Yu-dschau, L. Untersuchungen über Tee. (Investigations concerning tea.) *Ernährung*, 1939, 4, 341-344.—Doses of tea produced in mice an excitation of approximately equal duration as corresponding doses of caffeine. There is no appreciable difference between oral ingestion and injection. The toxicity of the ordinary tea beverage is greater than that of one neutralized with NaOH or of a pure caffeine solution. The choline traced through tea had no special effect.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

[See also abstracts 5827, 5828, 5850, 5863, 5877, 5881, 5894, 5951, 5960, 6038, 6042, 6050, 6054, 6107, 6133, 6157, 6202, 6208.]

#### PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

5946. Blanco, I. M. Some reflections on psychodynamics. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1940, 21, 253-279.—Using the symptomatology of a patient suffering from agoraphobia and claustrophobia, the author gives a detailed theoretical discussion of the seeking expression of the id impulses, the resistances to them by the ego and the superego, and the interplay of these various forces which give rise to the patient's symptomatology. He emphasizes in the course of his discussion the concept of a psychodynamic system which is defined as "constituted by one or more id-impulses and the defence mechanisms by means of which those impulses achieve discharge or satisfaction," and stresses his conviction "that the id and the super-ego always find discharge of their tension, even if this necessitates the wreckage of the ego."—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

5947. Braatøy, T. Evaluation of the psychoanalytic therapy. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1940, 15, 7-41.—The author tries to answer the general charge that methodically satisfactory proofs of the effectivity of analytic therapy have not been furnished from psychoanalytical quarters. While somatic diseases have specific reactions, neuroses do not constitute a clinically delimitable group and "the nervous phenomenology changes ground in the course of the treatment." 3 publications, the Ten-year Report of the Berlin Psychoanalytical Institute, 1929, the London Clinic of Psychoanalysis Decennial Report, 1936, and the Institute for Psychoanalysis Five-year Report, Chicago, 1937, are discussed as the only attempts that have been made at a quantitative compilation of psychoanalytic therapeutic results. The author concludes: If a psychoanalyst finds satisfaction in his mode of treatment, he should also find satisfaction in setting forth the basis and the effects thereof in a convincing and instructive manner.—*M. L. Reymers* (Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research).

5948. Fortanier, A. H., & Stokvis, B. Psychologie und Psychophysiologie des Wecktraumes. (Psy-

chology and psychophysiology of the awaking-dream.) *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1940, 15, 69-99.—Experiments of the dream experiences and psychophysiological behavior of a sleeping subject are reported. A self-registering apparatus for the continuous measuring of blood pressure, the tensograph of Stokvis, was used. (See XII: 4035.) A distinct connection between the kind of stimulus and the kind of awaking-dream was found. The author also reports that probably a positive correlation exists between the vegetative mode of reaction of the subject and his temperamental traits in the sense of the typology of Heymans.—*M. L. Reymert* (Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research).

5949. **Higginson, G. D.** Clairvoyance, telepathy and chance. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1940, 4, 111-116.—2 series of experiments with Zener cards are reported. Clairvoyant and telepathic judgments gave no higher scores than those derived from chance methods.—*P. S. deQ. Cabot* (Simmons).

5950. **Hort, G. M., Ince, R. B., & Swainson, W. P.** Three famous occultists. Philadelphia: McKay. Pp. 190. \$1.50.—Brief biographies of J. Dee (by Hort), F. A. Mesmer (by Ince), and T. L. Harris (by Swainson) emphasize the occult or spiritistic practices and doctrines of these 3 men.—*L. A. Riggs* (Vermont).

5951. **Kris, E.** Laughter as an expressive process: contributions to the psycho-analysis of expressive behaviour. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1940, 21, 314-341.—Laughter as a social act is regarded as representing a joint activity which is to be understood as a regression in common and by which energy that would otherwise be expended to manifest control over motor and expressive behavior is set free. Control of laughter is an evidence of the triumph of the ego over situations with which it is confronted. Disturbances of laughter and smiling as expressive behavior are related to the failure of integration and of proper temporal sequence of the various component elements.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

5952. **Makhadm, M. M.** Symbolic representation of the dreamer's body in dreams. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1940, 23, 221-223.—Four dreams are described which are said to afford proof of the notion that the attempt of a dream is "to represent, by like objects, the organ from which the stimulus proceeds."—*C. N. Cofer* (U. S. Employment Service).

5953. **Reymert, M. L., & Kohn, H. A.** An objective investigation of suggestibility. *Character & Pers.*, 1940, 9, 44-48.—A pseudo-thermal apparatus was used to induce suggestion. 130 children of both sexes with an age range of 5-20 years and a Binet I.Q. range of 70-134 were chosen as subjects. The results show no relation between suggestibility as measured in this experiment and I.Q. There is a negative correlation between suggestibility and both M. A. (-.50) and C. A. (-.60). This indicates that suggestibility is not so much a function of rate but of stage of development.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

[See also abstracts 6101, 6116.]

## FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

5954. **Adam, G.** Einiges über die Entwicklung und Bedeutung der Familienpflege Geisteskranker. (Development and importance of family care of the insane.) *Med. Welt*, 1939, 13, 747-749.—The care of insane by families (not their own) is traced through history, beginning with ancient Egypt.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

5955. **Akin, C. V.** The work of the United States Public Health Service. *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.*, 1940, Suppl. No. 152. Pp. vi + 82.—This is a description of the functions and activities of the various branches of the U. S. Public Health Service, including the division of mental hygiene.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

5956. **Alajouanine, T., Ombredane, —, & Durant, —.** Le syndrome de désintégration phonétique dans l'aphasie. (The syndrome of phonetic disintegration in aphasia.) Paris: Masson, 1939.—Following a historical review of the theories of aphasia, the authors present 4 clinical cases studied with special reference to facial apraxias and reactions, gestures, and everything concerning the emission of words. The variations of air expelled through the nose and mouth during phonation were registered on a Marey drum. The authors distinguished a syndrome characterized by paralytic, dystonic, and apraxic disturbances of the elocutionary factor. Its elements are: dysarthria; assimilation of weaker sounds to stronger, as with children, resulting in transposition; elision; and substitution of easier and more primitive sounds. The tendency to choose an easier way and the progress in speech during recovery are analogous to the normal development of the child's speech. The tendency to automatism indicates dissolution which results in loss of true verbal forms and, in cases of lesions of the corpus striatum, in primitive and often irritable reflex manifestations, which are not language. There is no correspondence between the structural anomalies of written and spoken words. Re-education is discussed.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

5957. **Bagchi, B. K.** Mental hygiene and psychological service for India. *Calcutta med. J.*, 1938, 34, 194-205.—This paper presents a plea for the introduction of more adequate mental hygiene and psychological service in India. An outline of the scope and operation of a proposed program is given.—*R. M. Gagné* (Connecticut College).

5958. **Barker, L. F.** Psychotherapy. New York: Appleton-Century, 1940. Pp. ix + 218. \$2.00.—The author defines psychotherapy as treatment that attempts to improve the condition of a human being by means of influences brought to bear on his mind. He emphasizes the great importance of medical procedures in all psychotherapeutic efforts, doubts if psychotherapy can do more than effect changes of attitudes and environmental adjustments, criticizes severely the various schools of thought for their deficiencies, and concludes that, while psychotherapy



as such will long continue, it may eventually be replaced by chemotherapy. There is a glossary of terms, a 13-page bibliography listing a great variety of lay inspirational as well as professional publications, and an index.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

5959. Barr, H. A quantitative study of the specific phenomena observed in stuttering. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 277-280.—A direct observation method was used to study specific phenomena during stuttering. A frequency list of the occurrences of 30 specific items is given.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

5960. Bauer, E. Über den Heiratskreis der Alkoholiker. (The marital status of alcoholics.) *Allg. Z. Psychiat.*, 1940, 115, 344-355.—The wife had an unfavorable influence on the husband's alcoholism in 64% of the 200 marriages of alcoholics included in this study. Frequently she showed some form of moral defect or a generally resigned attitude. Psychopathic traits were found in 20% of the women, while more than 50% possessed mental abnormalities. In addition to illegitimate offspring there were relatively large numbers of legitimate children in these families.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

5961. Brill, A. A. Sexual manifestations in neurotic and psychotic symptoms. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1940, 14, 9-16.—The author traces Freud's libido theory of the neurosis as the negative phase of the perversion or fixation, and discusses the relationship between paranoia and homosexuality, viewing paranoia as distorted homosexuality. The homosexual selects a love object on a narcissistic basis; the paranoiac strives to do the same, but avoids the threatened erotization, desexualizes his feelings, and projects them as hatred. Many transitional forms exist, such as jealousy, in which either the homosexual or paranoid elements predominate. Illustrative clinical material is presented and discussed.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

5962. Brock, S. [Ed.] Injuries of the skull, brain, and spinal cord. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1940. Pp. 621. \$7.00.—This book, written by 23 specialists in various branches of neuro-psychiatry, deals with the neurology, psychiatry, pathology, psychopathology, and neuro-surgical aspects of injury to the central nervous system. There is a discussion of psychological aspects of post-traumatic symptoms, written by P. Schilder who differentiates between neuroses after head injuries and traumatic neuroses. There is a chapter on psychotic states following head injuries where reactions are divided into primary disorders directly following injury and secondary disorders which are precipitated by trauma.—*R. E. Perl* (New York City).

5963. Brown, S. F., & Oliver, D. A qualitative study of the organic speech mechanism abnormalities associated with cleft palate. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 265-270.—33 cleft palate cases were studied to determine what other abnormalities might be associated with cleft palate which could be con-

sidered to affect speech adversely. The peripheral speech structures were measured and studied in some detail and rated on a three point scale. "Every case had some abnormality in addition to the cleft palate considered severe enough to have a possible adverse effect on speech." "The present study does not demonstrate that persons without cleft palate do not have similar abnormalities."—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

5964. Bumke, O. [Ed.] *Handbuch für Geisteskrankheiten, Ergänzungsband, I. Teil.* (Handbook of mental diseases, Supplement, part I.) Berlin: Springer, 1939. Pp. 305.—This supplement illustrates some recent findings and theories. It contains papers by Luxenburger on heredity of psychic diseases, Henz on depersonalization, and Ewald on psychosis in infectious and internal diseases. Bumke comments on the German law for the prevention of the spreading of mental diseases.—*R. Calabresi* (New York City).

5965. Burdin, L. G. A survey of speech defects in the Indianapolis primary grades. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 247-258.—Results of a survey of 3,602 pupils in the first four grades showed that 106, or 2.9%, were affected with serious speech defects. The author estimates that 900-1,000 speech handicapped children in the primary grades need corrective speech work.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

5966. Bürger-Prinz, H., & Weigel, H. Über den Transvestitismus bei Männern. (Transvestitism in men.) *Msschr. KrimBiolog.*, 1940, 31, 125-143.—The transvestite does not don women's clothes to become a woman, but believes that he already is one when he adopts their mode of dressing. He achieves this by summative accumulations rather than by an inner appropriation of feminine characteristics, so that his attitude towards life remains essentially unchanged. When this tendency first appears, he is conscious of the differences between his own and the other sex, but the pleasure derived therefrom is not of a directly sexual nature. Rather does it consist of an infantile desire to investigate, which operates not as an active incorporation of a new field of experience, but as a pleasurable extension of his own experiential sphere.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

5967. Burrow, T. An organismic study of behavior in the individual and in the community. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1938, 1, 25-28.—While the objective approach has been applied to the problems of man's relations to his external environment, suitable methods have not been employed in the study of disbehavior in the man to man relationship. Considerable research has shown that the basis of man's behavior-disorders, individual and social, is traceable to a confusion between the organism's total feeling-reactions and the behavior based on its external perceptual or symbolic code of reactions. A brief description is given of an experiment in group-living "which has as its purpose the blocking and frustrating of such behavior-expressions as

resulted from the overlapping and confusion of these 2 spheres."—F. W. Finger (Brown).

5968. Butler, T. H. Discussions on miners' nystagmus. *Trans. Ophthal. Soc. U. K.*, 1939, 59, 749 ff.—Symptoms of miners' nystagmus are listed in the order of their importance, and the 3 etiological theories (posture, illumination, and toxemia) are discussed. Deprivation of sunlight and vitamin deficiency may be factors. The author attributes it to a nervous derangement.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5969. Caiger, H. Discussion on miners' nystagmus. *Trans. Ophthal. Soc. U. K.*, 1939, 59, 769 ff.—The author attributes 75% of miners' nystagmus to industrial fear; many miners over 45 years of age show oscillations of the eyes which are not disabling.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5970. Callander, L. D. Miners' nystagmus from the medicolegal aspect. *Trans. ophthal. Soc. U. K.*, 1939, 59, 763.—The number of applicants for compensation complaining of nystagmus invariably increases during periods of poor employment and low wages. The author suggests that miners over 60 years of age should be given surface employment.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

5971. Carp, E. A. D. E. [Military psychiatry.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Geneesk.*, 1939, 83, 5036-5040.—The mobilization in Holland produced war neurotic reactions like those previously observed in other countries.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

5972. Challiol, V. Su gli stati crepuscolari episodici. (On temporary semiconscious states.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 1, 490-519.—Temporary semiconscious states as they were first described in 1926 by Kleist, are observed several times during the patients' life. They start and finish suddenly, and their symptoms are alteration of consciousness, excitement or depression, psychosensory disturbances, various delirious conditions, and psycho-motor phenomena. The author resumes and discusses the different opinions on this kind of mental disturbance and describes two typical cases, observed over a period of 2 and 7 years respectively. Semiconscious states are analyzed, and differentiated from other disturbances of consciousness; they appear to be closely connected with epilepsy.—R. Calabresi (New York City).

5973. Christoffel, H. La prévention et le traitement de l'énurésie sont purement affaire d'éducation. (The prevention and treatment of enuresis is a purely educational matter.) *Gesdh. u. Wohlf.*, 1939, 19, 56-71.—The whole personality must be dealt with to cure enuresis in patients of institutions. Percentage of enuresis is a measure of the quality of the educator.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

5974. Colomb, H. O. The utilization of the state hospital in the training of psychiatrists. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1940, 24, 390-412.—For those men who seek training that will be acceptable for certification and who are sincerely interested in psychiatry, the

state hospitals should present full instruction in all branches. The hospital should be near a medical center, have access to library facilities, meet at least the minimum standards of the American Psychiatric Association, maintain a training school for psychiatric nurses, and allow freedom of investigation. Those in service should be rotated among the various departments of the institution.—P. Brand (New York City).

5975. Dantzig, B. van. The nomenclature of certain forms of stigmatism. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 209-210.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

5976. Davidoff, E., & Whitaker, C. A. Pre-psychotic personality in alcoholic psychoses. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1940, 14, 103-120.—The case records of 97 consecutive state hospital admissions where alcohol was considered an etiological factor in the psychosis, and of 12 cases diagnosed alcoholic without psychosis were studied from the standpoint of prepsychotic personality. Introverts were found to predominate in the cases of acute hallucinosis and the protracted deteriorating types; more extraverts were found in the pathological intoxication and delirium tremens groups. The relative frequency of various traits and etiological factors is listed, with such headings as: poor reaction to change of state, sexual immaturity, psychopathic traits, and psychoneurotic traits showing high incidence. The differences in personality between various types of drinkers are discussed, and illustrative case material is included.—R. C. Moore (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

5977. Doll, E. A. The nature of mental deficiency. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1940, 47, 395-415.—A historical survey of the field of mental deficiency indicates too great an emphasis on I. Q. determination, which does not distinguish it from feeble-mindedness. The present-day clinical concept assumes the primary criterion to be social inadequacy, caused by an innate lack of mental capacity, based on incomplete mental development, due to constitutional causes, and affecting the organism as a whole in structure and function. The condition is both diagnostic and prognostic in the pre-adult period of life. Feeble-minded are classified by grade as idiot, imbecile, and moron; by form as endogenous and exogenous; and by type as familial, mongoloid, cretin, etc., showing that feeble-mindedness is an aggregate of various clinical syndromes. The clinical appraisal of mental deficiency requires evaluation in terms of a number of criteria, such as social inadequacy, mental inadequacy, of which intelligence is only one phase, developmental retardation, educational inaptitude as distinguished from special educational deficiencies, and somatic infantility. Theories of mental deficiency include that of a simple quantitative deviation from the norm, that of pathological abnormality, and that of reversion to an atavistic state. Psychologists should give much more careful attention to the determination of mental deficiency than is reflected in most psychological research work to date.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

5978. Dunlap, K. Antidotes for superstitions concerning human heredity. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1940, 51, 221-225.—Many unnecessary fears concerning the hereditary character of feeble-mindedness and mental disease could be allayed by a more critical approach to the facts. We do not know for most traits how they run; much of the evidence for such inheritance is based on selecting evidence which agrees with one's theory; laws of inheritance for some physical traits could hardly be expected to hold for complex conditions such as epilepsy and feeble-mindedness.—O. P. Lester (Buffalo).

5979. Enke, W. *Neurosenverhütung in der allgemeinärztlichen Praxis.* (Prevention of neuroses and general medical practice.) *Allg. Z. Psychiat.*, 1939, 111, 122-136.—"Any form of education toward social feeling represents protection from neurotic developments since the nature of any neurotic is discord with himself and society." Study of medical psychology founded on constitutional and biological principles should be required in a general medical education.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

5980. Fröschels, E. *Speech therapy.* (Trans. by J. N. Haskell.) Boston: Expression, 1933. Pp. xi + 252. \$3.50.—The scope of the volume is somewhat broader than its title indicates, comprising a consideration of the etiology of the various speech disorders as well as suggestions for therapy based upon the author's experience in Vienna. An introduction reviews briefly the anatomy and physiology of the speech mechanism and the physics of speech sounds. A considerable part of the book is then devoted to conflicting theories of aphasia and a statement of the author's own position. The distinction between sensory and motor aphasia is accepted, and treatment of both types discussed. Later sections deal with hearing-mutism, dyslalias, dysphonias, paragrammatism, stuttering, and cluttering. The final section considers functional disturbances of the speaking and singing voice. Illustrative cases from the author's practice are described rather fully, and the general nature of therapeutic measures is indicated, together with cuts of the special appliances used to facilitate treatment.—W. H. Wilke (New York University).

5981. Gaudet, F. J., & Gaudet, H. The problem of the feeble-minded patient in the mental hygiene clinic. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 42-58.—Out of 5155 cases examined in 12 mental hygiene clinics in New Jersey, those 1040 which had an I.Q. of 70 or less were considered for this study. The authors found the work of the clinics highly satisfactory: the chief handicaps of the clinics are lack of sufficient facilities and sufficient personnel.—E. M. Achilles (New York City).

5982. Geyer, H. *Die mongoloide Idiotie.* (Mongoloid idiocy.) *Naturwissenschaften*, 1939, 27, 735-738.—A discussion of its genetic causes.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

5983. Goldstein, K. Significance of speech disturbances for normal psychology. *Trans. N. Y.*

*Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 2, 159-163.—A consideration of the behavior of aphasic patients indicates that human language and meaning cannot be separated, "language is never a merely external association."—F. W. Finger (Brown).

5984. Griffin, J. D. M., Laycock, S. R., & Line, W. *Mental hygiene; a manual for teachers.* New York: American Book, 1940. Pp. xii + 291. \$1.75.—Written for the information and guidance of the elementary school teacher, this book deals with the conventional topics of child management and training. The first two chapters include a general discussion of mental health and an outline and discussion of what the authors regard as optimal types of child behavior at successive ages. The authors point out that the stages described are not based upon any statistical analysis of what is usual or typical of children in general at the specified developmental levels. Instead, they have endeavored to suggest an ideal course of behavioral development that teachers should strive to foster. The remaining chapters deal with symptoms of maladjustment, the use of various tests and other diagnostic aids, the special problems of the mentally limited and the mentally superior and of those with physical handicaps, and the role of the home, the school, the teacher, and the community in guiding the development of children. The book closes with a plea for the services of trained mental hygienists in the public schools and for a more progressive attitude toward education on the part of the general public. There is no index.—F. L. Goodenough (Minnesota).

5985. Hathaway, S. R., & McKinley, J. C. The measurement of symptomatic depression with the Minnesota multiphasic personality schedule. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 425.—Abstract.

5986. Hecker, E. *Klinische Beobachtung bei erworbenem Schwachsinn.* (Clinical observations of acquired feeble-mindedness.) *Allg. Z. Psychiat.*, 1939, 112, 298-301.—The German eugenic laws make it frequently necessary to decide between acquired and hereditary feeble-mindedness, a decision which is often very difficult. The author discusses idiocy characterized by restlessness, uncleanness, and destructiveness, as a case in question, and inclines not to regard it as congenital.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

5987. Heymann, K. *Psychose und Farbenblindheit.* (Psychosis and color blindness.) *M Schr. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1940, 102, 235-247.—Red-green blindness makes added demands on the intellectual alertness of those afflicted by it, but leaves them a possibility of finding the proper connection with the world. If their intelligence is insufficient to make such an adjustment they may tend toward ambitious compensatory efforts which in turn render even small conflict-situations critical. Two psychoses observed in connection with color blindness were provoked by inability to cope with conflict-situations.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

5988. Hiltner, S. The contributions of religion to mental health. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1940, 24, 366-



377.—Religion can make a contribution to mental health in various ways. It must be related to the whole personality, be non-substitutive and non-compulsive, and have a social as well as a divine object. Religion may help a person to integrate his life and to outgrow infantilism and avoidance of responsibility. The clergyman should work co-operatively with the mental-hygiene workers.—*P. Brand* (New York City).

5989. *Hogewind, F.* Medical treatment of stuttering. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 203-208.—The author presents evidence to show that stutters present symptoms of somatic as well as psychological disorders. Medication involving vagal and sympathetic sedatives along with speech training are reported as giving satisfactory results.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

5990. *Hull, H. C.* A study of the respiration of fourteen spastic paralysis cases during silence and speech. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 275-276.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

5991. *Hutchinson, E. D.* The period of frustration in creative endeavor. *Psychiatry*, 1940, 3, 351-359.—Continuing his study of varieties of insight in humans (see XIV: 331), the author deals at length with the period of renunciation or recession during which the problem of creative endeavor is temporarily abandoned for other activities, as a defense against the emotions involved. The author develops this theme by a consideration of: patterns of adjustment, the role of repression of and dissociation from the problem, the destructive effects of repression, the possibilities of regression into a fantasy world or compensation for lack of progress, and the development of exaggerated emotional symptoms. He then discusses the relationship between creative activity and mental disorder, the possibility of an effective normal adjustment, and the common mistaking of social unconventionality for creative freedom. He concludes that active creative desire causes a tension comparable to various degrees of neuroticism; a conscious temporary renunciation of the problem makes the development of a condition of insight possible which in turn leads to achievement.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

5992. *Jasper, H.* Electroencephalography in clinical neurology, retrospect and prospectus. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 505-509.—Abstract.

5993. *Jastak, J.* Rorschach performances of alcoholic patients. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1940, 12, 120-123.—Of 10 patients with histories of alcoholism and vocational maladjustments, none had a normal Rorschach record. Whether the abnormalities resulted from the alcoholism or were inherent could not be determined, but it is suggested that both factors were interdependent and important in the patients' present condition.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

5994. *Johnson, W.* Hand usage and angleboard dexterity quotients of adult stutterers and non-

stutterers. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 424-425.—Abstract.

5995. *Katzenelbogen, S.* A critical appraisal of the "shock therapies" in the major psychoses and psychoneuroses. III. Convulsive therapy. *Psychiatry*, 1940, 3, 409-420.—This discussion includes an account of special psychological, physiological, biochemical, and anatomic-pathological studies, none of which has yielded particularly informative results. In commenting upon the therapeutic results, the author expresses the belief that the value of convulsive therapy has become greatly over-emphasized, and that its use has become too indiscriminate. An extensive bibliography is given in the form of foot-notes.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

5996. *Kirkpatrick, M. E.* Mental hygiene and religion. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1940, 24, 378-389.—The part of the minister in the mental hygiene problems of the community is discussed. The minister should be thoroughly familiar with the social agencies of his community; he could contribute much to an agency should he become a member of its executive board.—*P. Brand* (New York City).

5997. *Krausz, E. O.* Is stuttering primarily a speech disorder? *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 227-231.—The author makes a distinction between speaking and talking in terms of social intercourse. In the one case the ability to articulate and in the other the ability to convey a message are the distinguishing characteristics. Stuttering occurs when the subject is talking. It is not primarily a speech disorder, but rather a form of negative compulsion. The stutterer "... confusing speaking and talking is convinced he cannot do something which he knows he should do, or should be able to do." A psychotherapeutic approach is recommended.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

5998. *Kubie, L. S.* The repetitive core of neurosis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 509-512.—Abstract.

5999. *Lahdensuu, S.* Über das Vorkommen von Mongolismus in Finnland. (The incidence of Mongolism in Finland.) *Acta Soc. Med. 'Duodecim.'*, 1939, Ser. B, 27, No. 1/2, 1-3.—Mongolism in Finland is as frequent as in other countries. The mother's age plays no important part in its genesis.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6000. *Lang, J.* The other side of the ideological aspects of schizophrenia. *Psychiatry*, 1940, 3, 389-393.—The author continues in this fourth paper his account of 10 years' experiences as a schizophrenic patient. He concludes this discussion of the ideological aspects of schizophrenia: "Under the impact of hallucinations, the ideological organization tends to become complicated. ... A three-fold stratification into hallucinoid, self-defense, and quasi-normaloid strata developed. ... Failure to include a study of the ideological level may lead to distortions concerning the sociality and concept formation of schizophrenes. In both respects, the ideological level possesses trends differing from those

of the sensorimotor level."—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

6001. *Lang, T.* Ergebnisse neuer Untersuchungen zum Problem der Homosexualität. (Results of recent investigations on the problem of homosexuality.) *Mschr. KrimBiol.*, 1939, 30, 401-413.—The proportion of male to female births is 106 : 100; for siblings of male homosexuals it is 132 : 100. The possibility is considered that owing to this surplus some males have female characteristics and that thus a large part of homosexuality would be genetically determined. The findings are based on 1517 cases. The author discourages punishment or sterilization of homosexuals because that might drive them to marriage which would be eugenically undesirable.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6002. *Lehrman, S. R.* Schizophrenic deterioration. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1940, 14, 140-155.—The author reviews the concept of deterioration in schizophrenia, emphasizing the differences between the original, irreversible, connotation of the term, and the more recent view of a possible arrest of the process with recovery. 20 cases of schizophrenia with little or no deterioration are reviewed. The term regression is suggested to replace deterioration in application to schizophrenia, with deterioration to be applied only to organic disorders. It is recognized that regression does occur in the course of organic disorders, and that the process is not always irreversible entirely. When deterioration occurs in schizophrenia the process must be considered of organic or psychosomatic etiology.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

6003. *Lewis, N. D. C.* Mental hygiene of the senium. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1940, 24, 434-444.—Meaningful work and frequent rest periods should be arranged and worry and mental strain removed as far as possible. Special care should be taken to avoid physical discomforts and any heavy burden on the sense organs and to secure protection from injuries. Tolerance and understanding should be exercised toward those who show marked egoism.—*P. Brand* (New York City).

6004. *Lewis, V. W.* Intensive treatment with adolescent girls. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 181-184.—This is a descriptive analysis of the relationship between therapist and adolescent girls referred for treatment because of behavior problems, delinquency, or personality disorders. Treatment is limited to the interview form of psychotherapy. Conflicts and tensions arise from the interrelationship between such external factors as poverty, membership in a minority group, health, cultural patterns, and frequent changes of residence or school and internal situations due to the deprivation of basic satisfactions needed for normal development such as emotional and physical security and opportunity for growth.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

6005. *Lewis, V. W.* Preliminary investigation of a psychological theory of psychotherapy for behavior and personality problems. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 426.—Abstract.

6006. *Mauz, F.* Grundsätzliches zum Psychopathiebegriff. (Fundamentals of the concept of psychopathy.) *Allg. Z. Psychiat.*, 1939, 113, 86-97.—To clarify the concept of psychopathy, biological value and constitutional abnormality which will cause conflict under all circumstances must be emphasized. A purely psychological description is not sufficient.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6007. *Meador, M. H.* The effect of disturbances in the developmental processes upon emergent specificity of function. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 211-220.—"Hyphoid speech may be regarded as a symptom of generally retarded development, resulting from serious deviations from normal developmental processes during the first few months of gestation." All speech levels are affected. It is characterized by choppy speech and explosive bursts for individual syllables. It is caused by the generally low energy level of the entire organism. Correct nutritional and endocrine treatment followed by speech training have proved successful. Notes with illustrative charts showing the genesis of speech are included.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

6008. *Mowrer, H. R.* A psychocultural analysis of the alcoholic. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 546-557.—An intensive study was made of 25 alcoholics, 25 non-alcoholics who were classified as of the escape-response type, and 25 persons considered to show no personality disorganization. Comparison of the 3 groups is used to construct a picture of the psychocultural significance of alcoholism. A number of interesting differences between the groups are reported. The author places special emphasis upon the success of the alcoholic in obtaining attention that he could get in no other way.—*J. L. Child* (Harvard).

6009. *Munson, G., & Saffir, M. A.* A preliminary study of 25,000 school problem children examined by clinical psychologists. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 424.—Abstract.

6010. *Nelson, J. L., & Zimmerman, J.* Psychopathic states with psychotic reactions. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1940, 14, 49-60.—In the hope of finding common traits in cases diagnosed as psychopathic states 220 such cases were reviewed. They were grouped as delinquent, socially inadequate, and emotionally unstable. Illustrative cases are cited. Statistical analysis shows the diagnosis more frequent in the third or fourth decades. The delinquent group form the largest in this series. Few females were of the delinquent group, but are a large part of the inadequate group. Episodes of excitement feature the delinquent and emotionally unstable groups; depression features the inadequate group. Most of the delinquent group came from large families, and the inadequates from one or two child families. Hospitalization had little effect on subsequent conduct, and readmissions were numerous.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

6011. *Newmayer, S. W.* First aids in reading difficulties. Philadelphia: North American Print-

ing Co., 1940. Pp. 176. \$2.00.—The author of this book believes that "difficulties in reading are chiefly medical problems" and that "the solution of reading difficulties is not based upon any one or more pedagogical factors but on the proper interpretation of known and approved knowledge of the embryology and anatomy of the visual organs and the physiology of seeing." The book deals chiefly with elementary aspects of the visual apparatus and some of its defects. Little space is devoted to actual reading problems.—D. B. Lindsley (Brown).

6012. Nobécourt, P., & Babonneix, L. *Les enfants et les jeunes gens anormaux. Assistance, hygiène, éducation.* (Abnormal children and adolescents. Aid, hygiene, education.) Paris: Masson, 1939. Pp. 416. Fr. 70.—This treatise discusses the various problems of mental and physical abnormality, and describes the medical, pedagogical, and legal measures by which they are dealt with in France and other countries.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

6013. Nygaard, H. [Studies of congenital feeble-mindedness with regard to the importance of early diagnosis.] *Nord. med. Tidskr.*, 1938, 1573-1578.—Feeble-mindedness must be diagnosed early to prevent social aberration in later life. While feeble-mindedness is found to be congenital in 75% of the cases, its characterological implications are environmentally determined. English summary.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

6014. Oltman, J. A., & Friedman, S. *Acute heterosexual inadequacy. II. In the female.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1940, 14, 194-204.—An earlier paper described the condition of acute heterosexual inadequacy in the male, pointing out that individuals reared without adequate resolution of the Oedipus complex and with pronounced mother fixation are often unable to free themselves from the incestuous implications of an impending heterosexual relationship, precipitating acute heterosexual failure or panic state. 5 cases showing the same condition in females are discussed. Though the same type of behavior and psychological dynamisms are found in the female patients, differences occur between the sexes in frequency, acuteness, and other factors. Various social and psychological factors are postulated to account for these differences.—R. C. Moore (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

6015. Penrose, L. S. *Maternal age, order of birth and developmental abnormalities.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1939, 85, 1141 ff.—(*Child Developm. Abstr.* XIV: 954).

6016. Pfaff, P. *The moto-kinaesthetic method applied to aphasics.* *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 271-274.—The author describes 3 cases of aphasia caused by brain tumors in whom speech was completely restored by the moto-kinaesthetic method of training.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

6017. Reichwage, A. *Zur Ätiologie des Mongolismus; Beitrag auf Grund der Untersuchung von 50 Sippschaften.* (The etiology of Mongolism; a contribution based on an investigation of 50 families.) *Z. mensch. Vererb.- u. Konst. Lehre*, 1939, 23, 517-539.

—The families of 50 Mongolians were investigated: In no family were any further cases of Mongolism found, and feeble-mindedness occurred only 7 times. In 14 of 49 mothers gynecological disturbances were noted. In view of this the author recommends further gynecological examinations to clarify the problem of the causes of Mongolism.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

6018. Rogers, C. R. *The processes of therapy.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 161-164.—Certain basic conditions for successful therapy are: the client's awareness of dissatisfaction with his current adjustment, his intelligence being above borderline level; a reasonable expectation of manipulating adverse social factors; and a skilled therapist where the purpose is to strengthen the individual. The steps in successful therapy are: (1) establishment of rapport with a delicate balance between identification and objectivity; (2) a client's free expression of thoughts and feelings; (3) his recognition and acceptance of his spontaneous self; (4) his responsibility for making his own choices; (5) his gain in insight through assimilated interpretation; and (6) his growth of independence.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

6019. Rutherford, B. R. *The use of negative practice in speech therapy with children handicapped by cerebral palsy, athetoid type.* *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 259-264.—The author reports "considerable success with an increasing number of children" obtained by using the negative practice method of therapy. The method of treatment in cases of speech disorder caused by cerebral palsy (athetoid type) is described in detail. Primarily the method involves teaching the subjects to reproduce voluntarily the extraneous movements which usually accompany efforts to speak.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

6020. Sadler, W. S. *Mental hygiene program for rural communities.* *Living*, 1940, 2, 77-79, 84.—This paper reports briefly the nature of the mental health program which the W. K. Kellogg Foundation is carrying on in 7 counties in southwestern Michigan, known as the Michigan Community Health Project. "The spirit underlying this undertaking is summed up in the statement that our motive is to educate the people who live with the children of these seven counties—the parents who preside over the homes, the teachers who conduct the schools, and the various professions who come in contact with both the children and adolescents—people who, with their various neuroticisms and social maladjustments, may themselves require attention in order to provide the younger generation with the proper home atmosphere and community environment for developing normal personalities." Courses and activities given by the foundation include physicians' postgraduate classes; pastors' special courses; editors' conferences; courses for probate judges and prosecuting attorneys, county supervisors, public-health nurses, mothers, and fathers; all-year-round camps for children; classes for public-school teachers;



lectures to special organizations; and public mass meetings.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

6021. Salazar Viniegra, L. Los tratimientos mágicos de la esquizofrenia. (Magical treatments of schizophrenia.) *Arch. Neurol. Psiquiat. Mex.*, 1940, 3, 669-687.—From his own experience and study of the literature, the author concludes that shock treatment comes under the category of a magic ceremony. There is no proved relation between therapy and improvement. The treatment is spectacular and answers the demands to do something about the desperate problem of schizophrenia and to appear scientific by using a method sufficiently enigmatic to permit various hypotheses, all impossible to prove or disprove. The effect on the patient is due to terror, or at least an impressionable emotional state, a reversion to medieval treatment of psychoses. Possibly death fear is an efficacious factor. The shocks may annihilate imaginary symptoms or satisfactorily end a death wish, and stimulate reconstruction along sadistic-masochistic lines and transference. The emotional influences assimilate shock treatment to recognized psychotherapeutic methods, but there are less brutal and dangerous means to attain the same end. Continued contact and interest is the most valuable therapy, and this has been utilized in the post-convulsive confusion which permits a certain liberation of subconscious mechanisms and transference.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

6022. Schmidt, G. Der Wahn im deutschsprachigen Schrifttum der letzten 25 Jahre; 1914-1939. (Insanity in the German literature of the last 25 years; 1914-1939.) *Zbl. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 97, 113-143.—A review of the literature.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

6023. Schmidt-Kehl, L. Die Erkrankungswahrscheinlichkeit der Enkel für manisch-depressives Irresein. (The probability of affliction with cyclothymia of the grandchildren.) *Allg. Z. Psychiat.*, 1939, 113, 83-85.—13 random manic-depressive cases with normal marriage partners, selected because they had grandchildren, showed that 24% of the children and 3.3% of the grandchildren were afflicted.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6024. Schneider, C. Behandlung und Verhütung der Geisteskrankheiten. (Treatment and prevention of mental diseases.) In Bumke, O., *Handbuch für Geisteskrankheiten*, Erg. Bd., Teil I. Berlin: Springer, 1939. P. 517ff.—This is a treatise on the therapy of mental diseases; occupational, medical, and biological therapy, such as malaria and insulin therapy, are illustrated. Special chapters are concerned with hormone treatment, psychotherapy, mental hygiene, and prevention of mental diseases.—*R. Calabresi* (New York City).

6025. Sinisgalli, A. Considerações gerais sobre homossexualismo. (General considerations on homosexuality.) *Rev. Neurol. Psiquiat. S. Paulo*, 1940, 7, 106.—Abstract.

6026. Sinisgalli, A. Observações sobre os hábitos, costumes e condições de vida dos homossexuais

(pederastas passivos) de São Paulo. (Observations on the habit, dress, and conditions of life of passive homosexuals in São Paulo.) *Rev. Neurol. Psiquiat. S. Paulo*, 1940, 7, 106.—Abstract.

6027. Stevenson, G. S. Ways of developing and utilizing psychiatry in community health and welfare programs. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1940, 24, 353-365.—An integration of psychiatric services with various social service agencies is advocated. The workers must be both specialists in their field and general practitioners.—*P. Brand* (New York City).

6028. Tomasi, L. Sul ritmo stagionale delle manifestazioni distimiche. (The seasonal rhythm of depression states.) *Osped. psichiat.*, 1939, 7, 347-426.—From a study of 313 cases the author found a maximum of depression states in spring and a minimum in winter. This corresponds to findings by other investigators on suicides and assaults. Cosmic-meteorological changes are seen as the cause. Susceptibility to such changes is constitutionally determined.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6029. Travis, L. E. The need for stuttering. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 193-202.—The author presents and discusses the thesis that "stuttering is a defense created with extraordinary skill and designed to prevent anxiety from developing when certain impulses of which the stutterer dares not become aware, threaten to expose themselves." The argument is based upon the assumption that conflicts between the primitive impulses of love, hate, and fear, especially when the responses of these impulses approach destruction and retreat, are symbolized in spoken language. "The management of stuttering can take one of two courses. It can remove the need for stuttering and consequently the stuttering itself or it can augment the regulating and repressing forces of the organism so that the need cannot be felt."—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

6030. Voegtlin, W. L. The treatment of alcoholism by establishing a conditioned reflex. *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1940, 199, 802-809.—The nauseant drugs, emetine and apomorphine, were used to elicit the unconditioned reflex of nausea and vomiting, and the sight, smell, and taste of alcoholic beverages served as the conditioned stimulus. Necessary precautions and possible complications are discussed. Of 538 patients treated and followed up for a year, 97% were sober for the first 6 months, 65% for the full year, and real cures were believed effected in 64%. No success was obtained with individuals under 28 years; the average age of patients on admission was 45, and of those who drank again 38 years. It is suggested that psychotherapy during the second 6 months would probably improve the results.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

6031. Whitaker, E. de A., Kraus, E., Oliveira, M. R. de, Nogueira, J. B., & Sinisgalli, A. Estudo biográfico dos homossexuais (pederastas passivos) da Capital de São Paulo. Aspectos da sua atividade social: costumes, hábitos, "apelidos," "gíria."

(Biographical study of passive homosexuals in Sao Paulo. Aspects of their social activity: dress, habits, nicknames, haunts.) *Rev. Neurol. Psiquiat. S. Paulo*, 1940, 7, 105.—Abstract.

6032. Willoughby, R. R., & Andrews, R. C. Stimulation interval as a possible psychopathogenic factor. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 137.—Karn found that a kitten and a dog developed neurotic behavior while being trained to make the RLL response in a temporal maze. Using kittens in a similar apparatus, but with a longer interval between trials, the authors observed the RLL response but no neurosis. It is suggested that "at least one psychopathogenic factor in this type of experiment may be the interval between stimulations. This would be consonant with the hypothesis that a katabolic neural process accompanies impulsion toward an inaccessible or impeded goal (i.e., inhibition) and that this process is reversible at a slow rate."—*N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt)*.

6033. Wortis, H. Delirium tremens. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1940, 1, 251-276.—A history of the delirium tremens syndrome is given, with a discussion of personality factors included. It is certain that individual variations within the psychosis are conditioned by psychological factors. The chief prodromal symptoms are great restlessness, fear, and profuse perspiration. There is invariably some clouding of consciousness, deficient grasp, and poor orientation. Difficulties of diagnosis are discussed and forms of therapy critically evaluated. A pluralistic psychosomatic approach to the study of the problem is advised.—*W. L. Wilkins (Milwaukee)*.

6034. Yacorzynski, G. K. An evaluation of the postulates underlying the Babcock deterioration test. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 425-426.—Abstract.

6035. Zubin, J., & Scholz, G. C. Regional differences in the hospitalization and care of patients with mental diseases. *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.*, 1940, Suppl. No. 159. Pp. iii + 94.—This study presents indexes of the distribution of mental disease and variations in the care provided in 9 geographical regions of the U. S. Indexes used are: (1) incidence of hospitalized mental disease, (2) movement of patient population (discharges, deaths, removals, turn-over), and (3) hospital administration and costs. Several figures and numerous statistical tables present data gathered from Bureau of Census reports and from other sources. These data lead to the following among other conclusions: (1) There are tremendous differences between regions in the hospitalization of mental patients. (2) Most differences are due to age, availability of hospital facilities, and urban-rural distribution. Suggestions are made for the improvement of hospital care of the mentally ill.—*G. R. Thornton (Purdue)*.

[See also abstracts 5796, 5932, 6092, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6156, 6186, 6187, 6191, 6234, 6266, 6271, 6270.]

## PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

6036. Allers, R. Character education in adolescence. New York: Wagner, 1940. Pp. 188. \$1.00.—This is an outline of adolescent character education which utilizes the insights of modern psychopathology, interprets them in the light of Catholic philosophy, and presents them in non-technical language. Chapter headings are: the general psychology of adolescence, ways of understanding and approach, ways of influencing the adolescent, some special features, daydreams and sexuality, and general and vocational guidance.—*J. McV. Hunt (Brown)*.

6037. Bernreuter, R. G. The present status of personality trait tests. *Educ. Rec.*, 21, 1940, 160-171.—Personality is defined as the effect upon the people with whom one is associated. Physique, intelligence, knowledge and skills, emotional characteristics, sociability, and reaction to the environment are described as the conventional elements of personality. As all present tests call for guileless cooperation, rapport is a prerequisite to accurate findings. The tests are therefore useful in guidance but questionable as a selection tool. As a source book for information regarding personality tests the 1938 Mental Measurements Yearbook, edited by Buros (see XIII: 2169), is recommended.—*H. C. Smith (Vermont)*.

6038. Crawford, M. P. The relation between social dominance and the menstrual cycle in female chimpanzees. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 432-433.—Abstract.

6039. Day, D. Methods in attitude research. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 395-410.—This article is a review of contributions to methodology during 1937-39. The methods are classified into 4 major categories: case methods, opinion polls, arbitrary scales, and experimental scales. The frequency with which various methods are used is compared with the frequency during the period 1925-31. Several methodological problems are briefly discussed. The bibliography lists 200 titles.—*I. L. Child (Harvard)*.

6040. Frank, L. K. Freedom for the personality. *Psychiatry*, 1940, 3, 341-349.—The development of culture has given man freedom from the demands and limitations of a primarily biological existence which, while offering many resources, at the same time threatens him by its own forces. A need for a systematic interference with and a redirection of basic patterns of activity arises. The inculcation of increasingly complicated basic concepts and patterns of conduct and feeling creates deprivations, frustrations, and inhibitions for the individual which intensify the conception of the world as hostile. Thus, the entire problem of freedom for the personality needs reformulation, not as a freedom to speak, act, and believe independently of the dominating coercive forces at play upon the individual, but rather as a problem of reorientation of social life for the development of individuals who can accept all of the inhibitions and requirements

necessary to group life without distortions and coercive affective reactions.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

6041. Frank, L. K. Projective methods for the study of personality. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1939, 1, 129-132.—The projective methods for personality study are contrasted with the present quantitative procedures of statistical manipulation. A description of recent scientific advances in other fields gives sanction for the study of personality as a process of organizing experience and "structuralizing the life space" in a field which may be thought of in terms of the "individual's private world of meanings, significances, patterns, and feelings, which he endeavors to impose upon all life situations." The method involves inducing the individual "to reveal his way of organizing experience by giving him a field (objects, materials, experiences) with relatively little structure and cultural patterning, so that the personality can project upon that plastic field his idiomatic, idiosyncratic personality."—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

6042. Gerstein, S. A preliminary report on a personal data questionnaire given to adult prisoners. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1940, 31, 209-215.—To expedite institutional classification a 72 item questionnaire on health, social, and emotional adjustment was constructed and given to 310 narcotic-law violators for preliminary standardization. The split-half reliability of 3 sections was .79-.87. A significant difference in number of abnormal answers was found in groups selected on independent criteria for differences in health and social adjustment. In certain sections more abnormal answers were found for recidivists than for first offenders, for drug addicts than for non-addicts, and for old than for young violators.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Illinois).

6043. Gillin, J., & Raimy, V. Acculturation and personality. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 371-380.—The effect of the acculturative situation on the individual was studied in the Chippewa Indians. A group of rating scales by which an acculturation index is arrived at for each individual is described, and the hope is expressed that such indices will be useful in describing the condition of the society at large.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6044. Hartmann, G. W. High-level choice behavior and its determination by the organism's primary values. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 420-421.—Abstract.

6045. Hoban, J. H. The Thomistic concept of person and some of its social implications. Washington: Catholic Univ. of America Press, 1939. Pp. viii + 97. \$1.75.—Part 1 discusses the generalities of individualization and the concept of person according to Aquinas. Part 2 deals with the position of the person in the universe in general and in society in particular. This affords the basis for an analysis of the relationship of the person to the state, of the notion of person in collectivistic and individualistic systems, and of the place of the person in the philosophy of education. 3½ pp. bibliography,

an index, and a list of the passages quoted from Aquinas complete the work.—(Courtesy *Philos. Abstr.*).

6046. Johnson, M. W. Words measure personal and social experience. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 46, 1940, 189-190.—This is a summary of an investigation on how the choice of words influences children's behavior. 40 pairs of children were matched for age, sex, and intelligence. When one type of request was used in simple everyday situations with one of a pair and another type with the mate, the results favored the "more directive and considerate verbal influences." "Personal success, speed, persistence, social compliance, group rapport, and the deeper inner attitudes were all demonstrated in measured results."—*D. L. Glick* (Brown).

6047. Kelly, E. L. The relationship between marital compatibility and personality traits of husbands and wives as rated by self and spouse. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 49, 197-198.—Abstract.

6048. Kitamura, S. Untersuchung über die Typen des Vorstellungslebens in Bezug auf das Icherlebnis. II. (A study of the types of visualization regarding experience of the self. II.) *Tohoku psychol. Fol.*, 1940, 8, 1-30.—There are 2 types of subjects, the stable ones, who keep a constant tendency in visualization, regardless of the differences of character of the stimulating words, and the labile ones, who are considerably affected by such differences. Among stable subjects the author distinguishes 2 forms of imagination, the subjective one, where the subjects are fully conscious of the self as participating in the situation in question, and the objective one, where they are conscious only of the object concerned and not of the self.—*T. Chiba* (Sendai).

6049. Künkel, F. Die Arbeit am Charakter. Die neuere Psychotherapie in ihrer Anwendung auf Erziehung, Selbsterziehung und seelische Hilfeleistung. (Work on character. Recent psychotherapy in its application to education, self-education, and psychological aid.) Schwerin: Bahn, 1939. (2nd ed.) Pp. 171. RM. 4.—This book is the outgrowth of courses for clergymen, teachers, and social workers. In the 2nd edition some revisions were made but fundamentally it remained unchanged. The problem of self-education receives particular emphasis. Its method is not advised in cases of real neurosis.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6050. Kuroda, M. Über die Messungseinrichtung für die Geschwindigkeit und den Druck der Pinselschrift. (On the measuring apparatus of the speed and the pressure of brush-handwriting.) *Tohoku psychol. Fol.*, 1940, 8, 47-62.—After a discussion of previous studies on the measurement of speed and pressure in handwriting, a set-up which permits such measurements in brush-handwriting is described in detail. Particularly the measurement of pressure in brush-writing offered a difficult problem. Its solution in the form of a board with springs is considered "the first step toward an oriental graphology." 2 photographs of the set-up



and a color plate giving the speed analysis for the writing of an oriental symbol are appended, together with several other figures.—*T. Chiba* (Sendai).

6051. Landis, C., Landis, A. T., Bolles, M. M., Metzger, H. F., Pitts, M. W., D'Esopo, D. A., Moloy, H. D., Kleegman, S. J., & Dickinson, R. L. *Sex in development*. New York: Hoeber, 1940. Pp. xx + 329. \$3.75.—This study attempts to evaluate the role of sex in personal development by examining the frequency of certain sex experiences, attitudes, and practices in 153 normal (109 single, 44 married) and 142 psychotic women (101 single, 41 married). From evidence derived from a standard form of personal interview, a marriage inventory, a physical examination, and an X-ray of the pelvis, the authors report among other findings: (1) Psychosexuality begins before puberty as shown by interest in sexual matters and incidence of masturbation and physical explorations. (2) Such deviant experiences as being subject to sexual aggression, over-protection, or early insecurity in the family are associated with unhealthy adult attitudes toward sex, few emotional attachments to men, and poor adjustment in marriage. (3) Emotional attachments to members of same sex are normal, and masturbation is common during adolescence. (4) One wife out of 3 is sexually maladjusted but may consider her marriage satisfactory; good sexual adjustment is no guarantee of marital satisfaction. (5) On the physical side orgasm capacity is related to clitoris-meatus distance, with anthropoid pelvis prevailing in normal women with poor marital adjustment. (6) Significantly more of the abnormal women had a negative affective response to sex, had poor sex-adjustments in marriage, and reported factors in early childhood unfavorable to healthy emotional development. The authors conclude that neurotic personality is a style of life consistent from an early age and due to gradually developed mode of emotional maladjustment, and that a psychotic episode is a manifestation of a disease process, not an outgrowth of some form of psychosexual development.—*J. McV. Hunt* (Brown).

6052. Lappin, M. M. *Let us talk about you*. New York: Fortune's, 1940. Pp. 105. \$1.00.—This book is designed as "an instrument of self-help," and discusses problems of personality.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

6053. Layman, E. M. *An item analysis of the adjustment questionnaire*. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 87-106.—With the purpose of determining the traits measured by items in typical personality tests of the questionnaire type and evaluating the "purity, reliability, and objectivity" of each item, 276 freshmen at the University of Iowa and 40 graduates in physical education were administered a series of 16 personality tests. After elimination of items for statistical and logical reasons and through a rating procedure for appropriateness of an item for a given trait, a questionnaire was constructed which contained the 97 remaining items. A second scale was then constructed from the items of the

first scale which had a bi-serial coefficient greater than .39 between each test item and each criterion group, plus items which had not evoked doubtful responses from more than 10% of the group. The 67 items of this final scale are listed. A factor analysis was done on the 9 correlation tables representing the division of these 67 items into trait groups. In spite of the limitations imposed by the method and small size of the group used, the author concludes that "few personality test items are such that they will present an adequately discriminative picture of an individual's behavior tendencies or personality 'traits'."—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

6054. Lindesmith, A. R. "Dope fiend" mythology. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1940, 31, 199-208.—Narcotic addicts, though popularly represented as moral degenerates and perpetrators of violent crimes, are usually men without pathological characteristics who merely seek to continue an illicit practise but not to extend it to others. Public attitudes serve to maintain prices of drugs, drive the narcotic industry underground, stigmatize habitual users, and encourage retributive treatment of addicts by our legal system.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Illinois).

6055. Seidenfeld, M. A. *The psychological re-orientation of the tuberculous*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 428.—Abstract.

6056. Shacter, H. *Understanding ourselves*. Bloomington, Ill.: McKnight & McKnight, 1940. Pp. 117. \$0.48.—Written for high school students for the purpose of aiding them in gaining a better understanding and insight into the development of personality.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

6057. Symonds, J. P. *A seven-year study of the social and educational adjustment of a gifted boy afflicted with poliomyelitis*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 426.—Abstract.

6058. Tullio, B. di. *Antropologia criminale*. (Criminal anthropology.) Rome: Ditta Luigi Pozzi, 1940. Pp. 511. Lira 50.—Criminal anthropology is conceived as the science of the personality of a legal offender for the purpose of making individualized treatment possible. The author outlines the concepts and a theoretical method for studying and treating criminal personality.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Illinois).

6059. Watts, A. W. *The meaning of happiness; the quest for freedom of the spirit in modern psychology and the wisdom of the East*. New York: Harper, 1940. Pp. xxiv + 219. \$2.50.—... C. J. Jung has for some time recognized the need for a rapprochement between the scientific psychology of the West and Oriental philosophy, particularly well versed in the highly intensified form of happiness known as spiritual experience. Ancient eastern and recent western psychology agree in advising man to relax his self-assertive efforts if he wishes to gain happiness. While the author is trying to find a working relationship between the "wisdom of the East" and Jungian psychology, he warns against the orientalizing of western life.—(Courtesy *Philos. Abstr.*).

6060. Zachry, C. B. **Changing body and changing self.** *J. Sch. Hlth*, 1940, 10, 149-156.—"Throughout life, but particularly in youth, each person has a concept, more or less consciously, of the self he hopes and fears he will become. This concept of self is virtually indistinguishable from the image of the body, as the individual experiences it." This body-self relationship appears to be due to several factors. (1) The individual's original perceptions center about his body; (2) the physical characters of the body have a realism greater than do other aspects of the personality; (3) impressions of one-self are based in part on the impressions held by one's fellows, which in turn are based largely on the physical appearance; (4) "physical change has concomitants in emotional experience." When the very rapid changes of adolescence occur the youth may feel that his very self is changing; bodily deviations from the norm assume heightened significance.—F. W. Finger (Brown).

[See also abstracts 5943, 5944, 5976, 5985, 6005, 6064, 6094, 6122, 6126, 6224, 6227.]

#### GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES

(incl. Esthetics)

6061. Abrams, R. H. **The contribution of sociology to a course on marriage and the family.** *Living*, 1940, 2, 82-84.—In this brief article the author proposes that sociology can acquaint the student with material which will help him to obtain a perspective on and understanding of marriage and family in our own and other cultures.—L. M. McCabe (Cambridge, Mass.).

6062. Allport, F. H. **Polls and the science of public opinion.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1940, 4, 249-257.—This paper examines the methodology of public opinion polling with regard to the polling situation and the character and significance of the questions. The bandwagon effect of publishing poll results is pointed out and the necessity for scientific accuracy is stressed. Public opinion is considered as operating in a collective event-system and is energetic rather than directive in nature. To make an event-system work public opinion must reach a certain intensive and extensive threshold. This gives rise to the fallacy of thinking of public opinion as an all or none affair rather than as a variable following a continuum. 3 dimensions of opinion measurement are stressed: (1) Societal-logical. This should be considered a continuum between two definable extremes and polls should be set up so as to sample it at various points. (2) Intensity. This is the degree of feeling with which an individual clings to his choice, a measure of which should be included if a true picture of public opinion is to be secured. (3) Telic. This is a measure of how effectively an individual will act toward the realization of his choice. Neglect of these 3 dimensions is criticized, as is the third personization of poll questions.—K. B. Breland (Minnesota).

6063. Arensberg, C. M., & Kimball, S. T. **Family and community in Ireland.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1940. Pp. xiv + 322. \$3.50.—This is a report upon an extensive field-study of social customs and social organization of the farmers in Ireland.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

6064. Beaglehole, E. **Cultural complexity and psychological problems.** *Psychiatry*, 1940, 3, 329-339.—Simple homogeneous societies do not mean simple psychological problems. "Personality structure is just as complex, personality functioning just as various, and personality prediction just as difficult" in all cultures. The development of a satisfactory social psychology depends upon an awareness of the fact that the degree of cultural complexity may not correspond in the least to the degree of psychological complexity in that culture, since individual participation can never be simple for the reason that each individual reworks the culture given and provides with new emphases the content that he absorbs.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

6065. Bellon, K. L. **Autour du problème de la mentalité primitive.** (Concerning the problem of primitive mentality.) *Anthropos*, 1939, 34, 118-129.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

6066. Benedict, R. **Race: science and politics.** New York: Modern Age, 1940. Pp. x + 274. \$2.50.—This book, written for the general reader, draws a distinction between race as biological fact and racism as political dogma (the belief in the congenital superiority of one race and the congenital inferiority of others). Modern scientific knowledge about race, race differences, and the mixture of races is set forth in refuting the claims of racists. There follows a natural history of racism: ethnocentric attitudes among primitives, Greeks, Romans; the role of racial antipathies developed among Europeans who migrated overseas; and the eventual application of the dogma of racism to conflicts within Europe, first to class and then to national conflicts. The writings of Gobineau, H. S. Chamberlain, and others are related to Nazi racial ideology. The functional roles of racist doctrines and of race prejudice in political conflict are examined along with several current American proposals for combating racism.—C. Glick (Brown).

6067. Beville, H. M., Jr. **The ABCD's of radio audiences.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.* 1940, 4, 195-206.—This is a study of the socio-economic stratification of radio audiences. The radio listening public was divided into 4 groups according to income, ABCD. By means of telephone calls a survey was conducted to ascertain the relative appeal of different type programs to the different groups. General listening habits of the groups are discussed. The relative importance of audience size and audience composition are considered.—K. B. Breland (Minnesota).

6068. Boodin, J. E. **The social mind; foundations of social philosophy.** New York: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. xi + 593. \$3.50.—A collection of essays in social philosophy brought out in book form, with the older essays somewhat modernized. Running

through the essays is the conception of creative synthesis, wholism, and gestaltism, as applied to human society and crystallized in the author's term social mind. What Boodin calls group mind is much the same thing as culture. The existence of social minds, the group, social systems, the significance of crisis, the unit of civilization, the idea of progress, and social immortality are the subjects of various chapters. Materials are drawn from anthropological, sociological, psychological, and philosophical literature.—*D. L. Glick* (Brown).

6069. **Boss, I. K.** *Help them live.* Brooklyn, N. Y.: Gilbert Press, 1940. Pp. 277. \$2.50.—The book consists of a series of informal case studies and narratives illustrating typical marital problems encountered by the Women's Good Will Court of Brooklyn.—*A. Chapanis* (Yale).

6070. **Bunzel, R.** *The role of alcoholism in two Central American cultures.* *Psychiatry*, 1940, 3, 361-387.—A detailed study was made of the sociological and psychological significances of the use of alcohol by the Indians of Chichicastenango in Guatemala and the Indians of Chalmula in Mexico. The economies, patterns of drinking, individual and group attitudes and behavior in relation to drinking, and the etiology of alcoholic indulgence in the 2 cultures are discussed. The author concludes that alcoholism is not simply a matter of individual reaction, although individual reactions may play a significant part in the total picture. Primarily, it is a social phenomenon that varies directly in accord with the general character of the cultural pattern, and hence any understandings of the problem of alcoholism can be reached only in terms of the specific culture in which it appears.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

6071. **Cantril, H.** *Experiments in the wording of questions.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1940, 4, 330-332.—In this experiment to test the effect of wording of poll questions, alternate forms of 2 questions were used: (1a) Do you approve of Sumner Welles' visit to European capitals? (1b) Do you approve of President Roosevelt's sending Sumner Welles to visit European capitals? (2a) Do you think the United States should do more than it is now doing to help England and France? (2b) Do you think the United States should do more than it is now doing to help England and France in their fight against Hitler? When Roosevelt's name is included more people have opinions, the number of approvals remains the same, but the number of disapprovals increases significantly. Inclusion of Hitler's name causes an increase of 9% in the ranks of those approving more aid to England and France.—*K. B. Breland* (Minnesota).

6072. **Chakotin, S.** *The rape of the masses.* New York: Alliance, 1940. Pp. x + 310. \$3.00.—The author analyzes totalitarian propaganda in terms of Pavlovian concepts, arguing that the Fascist leaders have hypnotized into submission the torpid 90% of their subjects through the planned use of showmanship; symbols and slogans now

become stimuli for a collective conditioned fear response. They have recognized, as the democracies have not, that of 4 instinctive bases of behavior struggle against danger is the dominant one. In a passive form (fascination) this instinct is aroused by goose-stepping, uniformed armies; in an active form (enthusiasm) by evidences of victory. Hitler's triumphal military entry into Czecho-Slovakia was designed to strengthen the power of Nazi symbols, to reinforce conditioned responses. Democracy can be saved only by the use of the same weapons. The militant 10% of humanity must be roused by rational propaganda to work for the "wonderful myth of human liberty." They in turn can use emotional propaganda upon the sluggish masses, immunizing them against unwanted ideas, conditioning them to respond positively to ideas of the good, the true, and the beautiful.—*M. R. Sheehan* (Hunter).

6073. **Childs, H. L.** *An introduction of public opinion.* New York: Wiley, 1940. Pp. 157. \$1.75.—The author attempts to present a theory of public opinion which will serve as a frame of reference for those concerned with public relations problems; to clarify the meaning of such terms as public relations, public opinion, public interest, and propaganda; and to appraise the role of certain institutions and practices in the public-opinion field. Among the points covered are: evaluations of the activities of the Gallup, Fortune, and other public opinion polling agencies; evaluations of the work of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis and other attempts to expose propaganda; and analyses of the technique of propaganda.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6074. **Crespi, L., & Rugg, D.** *Poll data and the study of opinion determinants.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1940, 4, 273-276.—The divergent interest of poll administrators and social scientists and the consequent limitations of poll data are discussed. Techniques for getting a closer picture of opinion determinants are described and discussed.—*K. B. Breland* (Minnesota).

6075. **Davis, K.** *The sociology of parent-youth conflict.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 523-535.—There are several universal conditions, to be found in the family situation in any society, which tend to produce conflict between parent and child: (1) the basic age or birth-cycle differential between parent and child; (2) the decelerating rate of socialization with advancing age; and (3) the many resulting differences between old and young. Whether and to what extent conflict does result is dependent upon conditions which vary widely among societies. Among those variables which in our society are in such a state as to produce a great deal of parent-child conflict are the following: (1) the rate of social change; (2) the complexity of the social structure; (3) the degree of integration in the culture; and (4) the velocity of movement, e.g., vertical mobility within the social structure and the relation of this mobility to the values of the culture.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).



6076. Eaton, H. S. **Semantic frequency list for English, French, German, and Spanish: a correlation of the first six thousand words in four single-language frequency lists.** Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press, 1940. Pp. xii + 441. \$5.00.—"The List will serve as a practical tool in ascertaining a basic vocabulary for any language . . . for, if users of four different languages concur in the need of a means of expressing these concepts most frequently, it is justifiable to suppose that people using still other languages would also feel the same need." "For practical purposes the List gives important hints for vocabulary usage in its relation to ease of general understanding, as measured by the coincidence of concepts among peoples employing four languages." The material is first presented, in four parallel columns, for successive thousands of words. Word indices for each language follow with certain methodological appendices. The volume also includes conceptual analyses and classifications of substantives, verbs, and adjectives as these occur in the various word-frequencies.—*W. S. Hunter (Brown).*

6077. Ferguson, L. W. **The measurement of primary social attitudes.** *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 199-205.—This article continues previous reports by the author on the measurement of social attitudes by presenting further data regarding the validation of items selected for determining attitudes toward God, evolution, and birth control (religionism) and war, capital punishment, and the treatment of criminals (humanitarianism). The 38 items used in each scale, the method of determining an individual's score, and percentile norms based on 1252 cases are given.—*F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).*

6078. Gasparrini, N. **Le varianti psichiche razziali; studio di psicologia razziale sul tipo italico-ariano-mediterraneo.** (Racial psychological differences; a study of racial psychology on the Italic-Aryan-Mediterranean type.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1940, 1, 448-471.—The author explains the racial conception connected with Pende's biotypology, and describes the general psychological characteristics of the Italian race and the differences of the various types that are mixed in the national population. He gives the results of a thorough psychological study of 100 soldiers of the air force whose pure racial type was ascertained anthropometrically. 50% of 100 unselected men from different sections of Italy were found to belong to the Mediterranean type. The psychological examination was carried out by questionnaires and tests, and the results compared with ratings by the officers. The economical, social, and educational background was investigated as well as the personality. The findings point to the well balanced personality of the predominant type in the Italian race.—*R. Calabresi (New York City).*

6079. Gernet, S. K. **Musical discrimination at various age and grade levels.** Philadelphia: Temple University, 1939. Pp. xv + 160.—A test of musical preference is offered. Expert judges rated 20 compositions for intrinsic musical worth, quality of

musical structure, and emotional and esthetic appeal. An average of the 3 ranks gave each piece its test weight. Typical themes from these compositions were recorded and used as the items of the test. A training score was also developed. The book includes chapters on definitions of esthetic terms, esthetic theory, canons of esthetic criticism, and previous research along the lines of the author's interests.—*P. R. Farnsworth (Stanford).*

6080. Groves, E. R. **The family and its social functions.** Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1940. Pp. xvi + 631. \$3.50.—This textbook for advanced students presents a sociological analysis of the family. Underlying the family are such socialized motives as sex, cooperation, prestige, power, and religion. The family is an agency for biological, ego, and social survival. The feeling of identity between family members, the desire for self-preservation and the continuity of the family group, and the other-than-self incentive, all act upon family functioning and family solidarity. The family, itself enmeshed in a cultural milieu, is the most important transmitter of culture. It shares and complements such institutions as government, education, sex status, and religion. Interaction among family members and in the courtship relationship results in a variety of emotional expressions. Affection and the exaggeration of the self lead to jealousy when one's status is challenged. These same traits may lead to overprotection and retreat. Clashes of loyalties inside the family, or between the family and outside agencies, contribute to family strain. The family has to adjust itself to the external environment and to changes in it. The evolution of social thought concerning the family is reviewed, and the future of the family is predicted.—*H. A. Gibbard (Brown).*

6081. Hallowell, A. I. **Aggression in Saulteaux society.** *Psychiatry*, 1940, 3, 395-407.—Among the Saulteaux Indians cooperation, laughter, harmony, patience, and self-control appear to be the keynotes of interpersonal relations with the development of attitudes of mutual helpfulness and interdependence, and with all possible avoidance of any form of overt aggression emphasized in the social structure. Intensive study, however, of their carefully cultivated attitudes of patience and self-restraint and mild and placid traits of character discloses the absence of overt aggressive behavior to be only a socially constituted formula to conceal strongly hostile feelings on the part of the individual. For these hostile feelings there exist only 2 culturally sanctioned channels of expression, (1) the unformalized, indirect measure of surreptitious gossip and (2) resort to sorcery and magic. In elucidation of these various points, the author discusses illustrative case material disclosing apparent and underlying attitudes of the individual and the group. Extensive footnotes are given.—*M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).*

6082. Haring, D. G., & Johnson, M. E. **Order and possibility in social life.** New York: Smith,

1940. Pp. xii + 772. \$4.00.—The authors define sociology as a scientific description of the cultural situations which condition human organisms. Hence the study of sociology begins with descriptions of different societies. Since man is conditioned by the cultural situations in which he participates, and his personality is developed through such conditioning, the materials for the study must be drawn from psychology and biology for the purpose of clarifying the concepts of plasticity of the human organism and of the mechanism of conditioning. The book consists of 6 sections: social life, the human species, the human individual, human social behavior, human societies, and finally, implications of a scientific approach to the study of human societies.—*K. S. Yum* (Chicago).

6083. **Hellpach, W.** *Übersicht der Religionspsychologie.* (Survey of the psychology of religion.) Leipzig: Bibliogr. Inst. A.-G., 1939. Pp. 135. RM. 2.60.—Psychologically, religion is the "conviction of the existence and rule of super-sensory powers which give our events a meaningful goal and make ethical demands on man by which this goal is supposed to be attained." Religion is seen to be on the decline; the trend can be reversed only if religion should succeed in incorporating the two modern forces of life: natural science and national feeling. The psychological foundations of religion are: suggestibility, the need of devotion, and the desire to live.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6084. **Henderson, F.** *The incidence of cleft palate speech in Hawaii.* *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 285-287.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clark School).

6085. **Hunt, T. C.** *Occupational status and marriage selection.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 495-504.—Records of marriage licenses in one Massachusetts town during several periods were employed as the source of data about the relative occupational status of husband and wife. The extent of marriage within and without the occupational status group is specified separately for each sex, status group, and chronological period.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6086. **Kaberry, P. M.** *Aboriginal woman sacred and profane.* Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1939. Pp. 294. \$4.00.—The book is dedicated to B. Malinowski and has an introduction by A. P. Elkin. The data were collected while the author was living among tribes of aborigines in North Western Australia where she was able "to tackle through the women the problems of kinship, totemism, social organization in general and the religious life, and in addition to study the women's life as closely as possible." Kaberry concludes that the women of this district are not in a totally subservient position. "Aboriginal woman like aboriginal man is both sacred and profane." Alternate and irregular marriages are discussed. Evidence is also given indicating, "that these natives in spite of over 30 years' contact with the whites had still no idea of the true relation between sexual intercourse and conception." Bib-

liography of 125 titles.—*F. M. Teagarden* (Pittsburgh).

6087. **Kastler, N. M.** *Modern human relations.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1940. Pp. 462. \$1.72.—Elementary sociology and social psychology for high-school students.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6088. **Katz, D.** *Three criteria: knowledge, conviction, and significance.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.* 1940, 4, 277-284.—The author discusses and evaluates public opinion polls on the basis of 3 criteria: (1) Do the people know enough about the questions asked to give reliable and meaningful answers? (2) Do the people have convictions upon the subjects so that there is real stability to their answers? (3) Assuming that answers can be obtained with a satisfactory degree of reliability, are the questions themselves of any genuine significance for social science?—*K. B. Breland* (Minnesota).

6089. **Lafleur, L. J.** *Helpfulness in ants.* *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 23-29.—Review of the literature and personal observations on how ants aid companions in distress.—*M. L. Munn* (Vanderbilt).

6090. **Landis, P. H.** *Rural life in process.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1940. Pp. 617. \$3.75.—This textbook deals with rural society in its functional, processual, psychological, interactive aspects, viewing the rural drama in the cultural perspective of American civilization.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

6091. **Lazarsfeld, P. F.** *Radio and the printed page; an introduction to the study of radio and its role in the communication of ideas.* New York: Duell, Sloan, & Pearce, 1940. Pp. xxii + 354. \$4.00.—The book is the outgrowth of the first report by the Radio Research Project, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1937, affiliated with Princeton until early 1940 and since then with Columbia University. There are 6 chapters presenting the research on various problems. (1) Today's serious broadcasts do not reach strata of the population which have not, so far, been reached by print. (2) Information to broad masses is disseminated through programs not considered educational. (3) Serious listening could be increased under certain conditions. (4) The conditions under which people choose either to read or to listen are surveyed. (5) The structure of the news audience is analyzed in detail. (6) There is now more newspaper reading than ever before, owing to rising interest in news transmitted by radio; reading of books can be stimulated through appropriate broadcasts. Findings from large-scale statistical studies are interspersed with brief detailed case reports. Throughout the book the author has been concerned with the practical applicability of the findings. 57 tables; 17 charts.—*R. Ripin* (Providence).

6092. **Levey, H. B.** *On supervision of the transference in psychiatric social work.* *Psychiatry*, 1940, 3, 421-435.—The author discusses at length the importance in social work of the transference relationship, which he defines as a special form of

friendship between client and therapist, and which he feels is the outcome of importing into social work the psychoanalytic practice of permitting the client to tell his story in his own way. He concludes that adequate supervision and use of the dynamic qualities of the transference situation would serve to render psychiatric social work a consciously creative art and would permit increasingly effective case work.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

6093. Locke, H. J. **Mobility and family disorganization.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 489-494.—A general discussion of family disorganization as determined by spatial mobility and social class mobility.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6094. Mead, M. **Researches in Bali, 1936-1939.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1939, 2, 24-31.—The idea of plot, originally suggested by Freud and developed by Roheim, points to a close and patterned relationship between a type of childhood experience and certain symbolic practices found in the culture. The investigator found in Bali a dance-form involving trance-states, apparently corresponding to a mother-child situation prevalent in the culture. In this early experience the child is stimulated to approach the mother emotionally, and is in turn rejected by the mother. "By the time the Balinese child is 3 to 4 years old, it learns not to respond to this one-sided situation; it withdraws more and more into itself; and the basis is formed for the insulated type of personality which is typically Balinese and which fails to enter into close emotional relationship with anyone, relying instead upon ritual and art as a means of emotional expression."—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

6095. Miotto, A. **Psicologia del comportamento sociale.** (Psychology of social behavior.) Firenze: Vallecchi, 1939. Pp. 151. Lire 8.—Considering that a collaboration between psychology and sociology is natural and necessary, Miotto sets out to present "a reasoned valuation of social behavior, a valuation which presupposes an examination of the individual and of the social environment as two terms which define and exhaust the whole problem." . . . —(Courtesy *Philos. Abstr.*).

6096. Morant, G. M. **The races of Central Europe; a footnote to history.** (Preface by J. B. S. Haldane.) New York: Norton, 1940. Pp. 163. \$1.50.—By presenting anthropological evidence instead of the usual language distinctions, the author refutes the current racial theories about Central Europe which have been expounded as political propaganda, and shows that Germany is racially far more heterogeneous than any other country in Europe.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

6097. Murdock, G. P. **The Cross-Cultural Survey.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 361-370.—The procedure and purposes of the Cross-Cultural Survey at the Institute of Human Relations are described. Ethnographic data for a large sample of cultures all over the world are being assembled from the literature and put into a readily accessible form.

The data are copied in full on filing slips, and a detailed system of classification and cross-reference is employed. An investigator may consequently go to the files with a particular question in mind and very rapidly obtain all the relevant information available for a number of cultures (nearly 100 have already been indexed). The files should be extremely useful to psychologists as well as to workers in other disciplines, and are intended to be generally available on a cooperative basis.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6098. Neely, W. C. **Family attitudes of denominational college and university students, 1929 and 1936.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 512-522.—Students were asked whether they intend to marry and how many children they desire, and ranked 21 traits according to desirability in a prospective mate. The results are presented here in the form of a comparison between the responses of men and women, of students in a university and in denominational colleges, and of comparable groups in 1929 and 1936.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6099. Opler, M. E. **Myths and legends of the Lipan Apache Indians.** New York: J. J. Augustin, 1940. Pp. 306. \$3.50.—A collection of the folk tales of an Indian tribe that was scattered and all but annihilated on the eve of the southwestern reservation period.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

6100. Quinn, J. A. **Topical summary of current literature on human ecology.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 46, 1940, 191-226.—The literature on human ecology is summarized under the following topics: the nature of human ecology, ecological organization and dominance, interpretations of spatial distributions, migration and mobility, succession, and human ecology in sociological texts. A bibliography of 347 items is listed.—*D. L. Glick* (Brown).

6101. Rickman, J. **On the nature of ugliness and the creative impulse.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1940, 21, 294-313.—This is the second of a series of notes appearing in honor of one of the decennial birthdays of E. Jones. The author systematically examines the concept of ugly, studies its etymology, summarizes experimental findings on the feeling of disgust, inquires into the factors influencing esthetic appreciation, notes the parallelism between dream work and art work, and inquires into the satisfying qualities of art. He concludes that when the influence of creation predominates, we are moved by that which we call beauty, and that we view destruction as ugly. The need for beauty arises from the gloom and pain experienced from destructive impulses toward love objects. We wish to find in art evidence of the triumph of life over death; and the power of death is recognized in the things called ugly. There is a 13-item bibliography.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

6102. Rougemont, D. de. **Love in the western world.** (Trans. by M. Belgion.) New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1940. Pp. xii + 308. \$3.00.—The thesis is presented that marriage constitutes a seriously unfortunate sociological problem which has evolved from an over-emphasis on passionate



love. The emphasis on a mystical and unattainable happinesses based on passion is responsible for the whole course of development and present breakdown of western civilization. The author develops his thesis in terms of literature, religion, music, war, and moral attitudes.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

6103. Rugg, D., & Cantril, H. War attitude of families with potential soldiers. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1940, 4, 327-330.—Analysis of data gathered by the American Institute of Public Opinion reveals that the opinions of persons with draft-age family members and those without such members are almost identical with regard to American participation in the war. The fact that the war is still something remote and impersonal to the American people, and that they have not pictured their own individual involvement are suggested as likely hypotheses to explain this.—*K. B. Breland* (Minnesota).

6104. Saenger, G. The psychology of the refugee. *Contemp. Jewish Rec.*, 1940, May-June, 264-273.—This paper analyzes the adjustment problems of refugees in the U. S. It is pointed out that the insecurities of belief and values which have preceded the individual's migration are aggravated by the differences in culture to which he must adjust. Differences in folkways regarding working conditions, relations with employer, family relationships, and attitudes toward the home are particularly apparent to the German refugee. Other adjustment problems arise from the fact of being a refugee, and of being treated and discussed as such by his neighbours.—*R. M. Gagné* (Connecticut College).

6105. Salter, J. T. The pattern of politics; the folkways of a democratic people. New York: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. 260. \$2.25.—This book discusses the "design or pattern of life in the United States; the ethics, the talk, the opinion, the organization, and the leadership that appear in every campaign and in the daily rushing life of the people."—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

6106. Sanchez, R. J., & Jocovella, B. Las supersticiones. Contribución a la metodología de la investigación folklórica. (Superstitions. A contribution to the methodology of research in folklore.) Buenos Aires. 1939. Pp. 156.—Folklore comprises beliefs, arts, dress, practices, and the knowledge transmitted from one generation to the next and is primarily a product of isolation since it is more widespread in rural than in urban areas. Superstitions are most frequently encountered in conjunction with situations which involve mysterious situations or forces which apparently play a role in their resolution. They are an important index to the psychology of a people. The authors classify superstitions into 3 groups: beliefs, sympathies, and objectivizations. Many superstitions are common to various countries and peoples.—*J. W. Nagge* (Emporia State).

6107. Schmideberg, W. The treatment of panic in casualty area and clearing station. *Life & Letters Today*, 1939, 23, No. 27.—To prevent panic, es-

pecially during air raids, there should be competent authority to control the masses, outlets for accumulated unexpressed aggression, and an allaying of paranoid fears. Practical measures in panic prevention and psychological first-aid treatment are discussed and the belief is expressed that analytical knowledge is advantageous in meeting the problem.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

6108. Seabrook, W. Witchcraft; its power in the world today. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1940. Pp. ix + 387. \$3.00.—The author recounts and discusses, for the layman, his adventures, discoveries and readings in relation to witches, vampires, werewolves, devil cults, and supernormal and extra-sensory perception. Witchcraft can affect human beings detrimentally even as psychotherapy can achieve beneficial results, both psychological and physiological.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

6109. Sumner, W. G. Folkways; a study of the sociological importance of usages, manners, customs, mores, and morals. Boston: Ginn, 1940. Pp. xiv + 692. \$4.00.—Reprint of a book, originally published in 1906, with an introductory biographical note by W. L. Phelps.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6110. Tanaka, H. A research in degrees of affinity among entertainment programmes. *Tohoku psychol. Fol.*, 1940, 8, 83-98.—This research was conducted by the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation on a nation-wide scale. The mail questionnaire method was used on 10,000 listeners with 36% responding. From 60 types of entertainment the 10 best liked were to be ranked from 1-10 in order of preference. A general rank-order for all 60 items and the degree of affinity between any one and each of the other 59 items were calculated. From the resulting chart the affinity from A to B as well as that from B to A can be seen. This dual affinity is called the relation of affinity. A diagram of the mutual relations of affinity is presented which looks like a sociometric diagram.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6111. Tomas, V. Has Professor Greene proved that art is a cognitive process? *J. Phil.*, 1940, 37, 459-469.—This is a criticism of several of T. M. Greene's contentions in "The arts and the art of criticism" (see XIV: 2503). Evidence is presented to show that works of art do not necessarily express propositions capable of being verified or confuted.—*J. H. Jackson* (Boise Junior College).

6112. Valle, R. H. Documentos de la sociología en Hispano-América; 1938-1940. (Bibliography of sociology in Spanish America; 1938-1940.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1940, 2, 145-151.—A bibliography of 81 books and periodical articles.—*J. W. Nagge* (Emporia State).

6113. Wilks, S. S. Representative sampling and poll reliability. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1940, 4, 261-269.—The techniques, assumptions, and values of representative sampling are discussed. Confidence limits and critical differences are treated.—*K. B. Breland* (Minnesota).

6114. Wilsch, R. *Erfahrungen über Eheuntauglichkeitsuntersuchungen, insbesondere den Altersunterschied Eheuntauglicher.* (Findings from the examinations for marital fitness, with special reference to the age difference of the couples declared unfit.) *Erbarzt*, 1939, 7, 45-55.—3.5% of the applicants for a marriage license, 326 couples, in Hanover in 1936-37 were required by law to furnish proof of marital fitness. Among the 131 couples whose proof was considered insufficient the percentage of those where the woman was older than the man was twice as high as in the general population.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

6115. Wilson, C. H. Hitler, Goebbels, and the Ministry for Propaganda. *Polit. Quart.*, 1939, 10, 83-99.—The author gives a careful summary of activities and administrative machinery of the German propaganda ministry.—(Courtesy *Publ. Opin. Quart.*).

6116. Zilboorg, G. *La sociología y el metodo psicoanalítico.* (Sociology and the psychoanalytic method.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1940, 2, 89-102.—See XIV: 1338.

[See also abstracts 5808, 5874, 5930, 5943, 5960, 5988, 6043, 6119, 6134, 6165, 6169, 6223, 6225, 6233, 6242, 6250, 6255, 6268.]

#### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

6117. Boynton, P. L., & Redfearn, L. *An analysis of the responses of reform school boys on the Stenquist Test of Mechanical Aptitude.* *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1940, 17, 350-353.—The Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability and the Stenquist Test were given to 266 boys in the Tennessee State Training School. The correlation between the tests was found to be .06. For chronological age and Stenquist scores a correlation of .53 was reported. The writers hold this coefficient is probably evidence of the specific manipulatory training which the individual boys had had.—N. B. Cuff (Eastern Kentucky).

6118. Britt, S. H. *The rules of evidence; an empirical study in psychology and law.* *Cornell Law Quart.*, 1940, 25, 556-580.—154 rules of evidence selected from Wigmore's Code of Evidence were submitted to 136 persons for evaluation. These persons were professors of evidence, law professors, lawyers, and psychologists. The data revealed correlations from .90-.95 between members of the same group, and correlations from .62-.94 between the various groups. In general the rules were rated lowest by the psychologists and highest by the practicing lawyers.—N. R. Bartlett (Brown).

6119. Buxmann, A. *Die Entwicklung der Fürsorgeerziehung in den Jahren 1930 bis 1937 auf Grund der Unterlagen des Stadt-Jugendamtes Frankfurt a. M.* (The development of juvenile care from 1930-1937 based on records of the Juvenile Agency of the City of Frankfurt a. M.) *Dtsch. JugHilfe*, 1939, 31, 167-170.—This report contains among other statis-

tical data the information that 66% of juvenile delinquents are from broken homes.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

6120. Carvalho, H. V. de. *Psiquiatria e medicina legal.* (Psychiatry and legal medicine.) *Arch. Polic. Identif.*, 1939, 2, no. 1.—Carvalho begins his study with the situations in criminal and civil law which demand psychiatry for their solution. He then discusses responsibility and civil capacity, concluding that responsibility belongs to the judicial and capacity to the medical field. He defends limited responsibility unconditionally. He classifies delinquents into occasional, habitual, and insane and gives as the basis of their behavior preponderance of either social or biological factors.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

6121. Corberi, G. *La debolezza intellettuale come causa di criminalità infantile.* (Feeble-mindedness as a cause of juvenile delinquency.) *Verh. int. Kongr. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1937, 3, 155-159.

6122. Cruz, J. *Estudio de las personalidades psicopáticas en nuestra criminalidad.* (Study of psychopathic personalities among our criminals.) *Arch. Crim. Neuropsiquiat.*, Quito, 1939, 3, 38-50.—Of 303 inmates of the Quito, Ecuador, penitentiary, examined psychologically, 13.2% corresponded to one or another of Kretschmer's psychopathic types, the epileptoid and schizophrenic comprising 70% of the group. Homicide and murder were their most frequent crimes. The most significant fact in the heredity of the total group was chronic alcoholism, combined in a number of cases with epilepsy. The type of crime characteristic of each psychopathic group is discussed. Considering the great social danger from criminal psychopaths, there is urgent need of legal measures of defense through early discovery and segregation. Adoption of the principle of social danger has given a new direction to criminal law changing the legal position of psychopaths by recognizing both their dangerousness and their limited responsibility.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

6123. Cuarón, A. Q. *Alcoholismo y delincuencia.* (Alcoholism and delinquency.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1940, 2, 41-53.—The author seeks to discover whether or not any relation exists between the degree of intoxication of the criminal and the nature of his crime. The criminal records of over 33,000 men and women of the Federal District of Mexico were examined. It was discovered that, in the case of men criminals, crimes against the person, such as homicide and assault, involved the use of alcohol much more frequently than did crimes against property. The same tendencies were noted among women criminals but in lesser degree.—J. W. Nagge (Emporia State).

6124. Earl, C. J. C. *Intellectual deficiency as a factor in juvenile delinquency.* *Verh. int. Kongr. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1937, 3, 147-154.

6125. Erbe, F. O. *A study of the social backgrounds of life inmates at Fort Madison penitentiary.*

*J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1940, 31, 166-174.—On the basis of quantifiable data from standardized interviews and case histories of inmates serving life sentences for murder and sex and property offenses, the author finds that lifers come from towns rather than rural districts, have severe adolescent crises, remain unrestrained by parental or school authority, and try to make livings under adverse economic and marital conditions. Property offenders and murderers tend to have poor economic, familial, and scholastic backgrounds, which contributed to juvenile delinquency, occupational dissatisfaction, and, particularly for murders, marital maladjustment. Sex offenders were more apt to come from good families of foreign extraction, to have poor scholastic records and low IQ's, and to make a fair economic and marital adjustment.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Illinois).

6126. Godoy, E. de. *Antropologia criminal* (Criminal anthropology.) *Arch. Polic. Identif.*, 1939, 2, No. 1.—In inaugurating the course on criminal anthropology at the police school of São Paulo, Godoy discusses the various schools of penology. In connection with the constitutional aspects of anthropology, he recommends Viola's typological method. He also discusses Pende's recent studies on the important role of the endocrine glands on the anatomical and psychological development of individuals in general and especially of criminals.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

6127. Hayner, N. S., & Ash, E. The prison as a community. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 577-583.—Prison is considered as a community, in which the inmates may have an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves for life in the outside community, and the practical implications of this point of view are shown.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6128. Hazard, J. N. Trends in the Soviet treatment of crime. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 566-576.—Soviet treatment of crime has promised to be of special interest because it was centered on rehabilitation, to the exclusion of punishment. The possibility of testing the results of such a policy is now endangered, since recent trends, although not definitely established as yet, seem to be away from a pure policy of rehabilitation.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6129. Healy, W. A new program for treatment of youthful offenders. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 610-617.—This article presents the proposals of a committee appointed by the American Law Institute.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6130. Hendrick, I. Suicide as wish-fulfillment. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1940, 14, 30-42.—Features from the case history and analysis of a patient who attempted suicide are given, showing the unconscious phantasy underlying the suicidal attempt and its relationship to a psychotic component. The mechanism underlying the suicidal attempt in point differs from that usual for suicide during depression in that in this patient the act represents a fulfillment rather than a consequence of the identification with a love object.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

6131. Kinberg, O. [Proposal for the centralization of criminological, psychological, and anthropological research and theory.] *Nord. Medicin*, 1939, 2473-2477.—The criminal-psychiatric clinic in Stockholm, of which the author is director, aims to train those interested in forensic psychiatry in the fields of philosophy, psychotechnics, sociology, anthropology, and law in addition to psychiatry. Non-medical men of related fields may also partake of this co-ordinated training plan. French summary.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6132. Louwage, F. E. The tactics of criminal investigation. *Police J. Lond.*, 1940, 13, 234-254.—This is a discussion of the psychological insight and information a police officer should possess in order to deal adequately with accusations, testimony of children, witnesses' descriptions of persons and events, mentally abnormal or diseased persons, identification of suspected persons, the interrogation of criminals, and related topics.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

6133. Moncau, P., Jr. Pesquisas endocrinológicas em criminosos. (Endocrinological studies of criminals.) *Rev. Neurol. Psiquiat. S. Paulo*, 1940, 7, 102.—Abstract.

6134. Ortega, L. [Examination of the moral judgment of juvenile delinquents.] *Rev. Psiquiat. Crim., B. Aires*, 1938, 3, 623-684.—No essential differences in moral judgment but a definite difference in intelligence were found between delinquent and non-delinquent groups of the same age. Only 4% of the former reached average intelligence on the Terman test while 56% of the latter group reached average.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6135. Pellacani, G. Realizzazioni e aspirazioni nella cura e profilassi della criminalità minorile. (Relationships and aims in the treatment and prophylaxis of juvenile delinquency.) *Osped. psichiat.*, 1939, 7, 53-68.—"In the treatment of juvenile delinquency one must be guided exclusively by the concept of pedagogical medicine and disregard any attitude of revenge or punishment."—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6136. Rasmussen, D. Prisoner opinions about parole. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 584-595.—Attitudes of prisoners were studied by the use of essay-type and objective questionnaires, by interviews, and through documents specially written by a few prisoners; the use of all methods was preceded by a long period of establishing rapport. Attitudes toward prison and parole are presented qualitatively, and their practical significance is discussed.—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6137. Reymert, M. L. Prevention of juvenile delinquency. *J. except. Child.*, 1940, 6, 300-303.—We already know many of the remedies of our crime and delinquency situation and it is not necessary to await the results of further research. Nursery and kindergarten education and adequate parent and adult education should be national in scope, in order to get the child started right. A complete



medical, psychological, and, if necessary, psychiatric examination should be given every child at school entrance. A child guidance clinic, or its nucleus, should be provided in every community. The curricula for training teachers, priests, ministers, lawyers, judges, social service workers, recreational directors, law enforcement officers, et. al., should include adequate and sound psychological and social training so that the living and growing organism may be intelligently handled from the start. The author discusses briefly the Big Brother and Big Sister Association in Illinois and suggests that its work has been most successful and essential in saving youth from criminal careers.—*L. A. Averill* (Worcester Teachers College).

6138. Stanley, L. L. *Men at their worst*. New York: Appleton-Century, 1940. Pp. 322. \$3.00.—This book is the memoirs of Stanley who for 27 years was Chief Surgeon of the California State Prison at San Quentin. Anecdotes about sensational criminals and prison life are related and the author expresses his opinion on such criminological problems as capital punishment, the sterilization of criminals, and the value of the physician as a crime deterrent.—*A. Chapanis* (Yale).

6139. Stogdill, R. M. A test-interview for delinquent children. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 325-333.—A test containing items dealing with delinquency was administered to a group of delinquent boys and to a control group of school boys. Total scores on the test were found to differentiate the two groups. The validity of some of the items was studied by correlating the responses with case histories.—*E. E. Ghiselli* (California).

6140. Stogdill, R. M. The community adjustment of sex-delinquent boys. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 427.—Abstract.

6141. Vergani, O. Ancora in tema di insufficienza mentale e criminalità minorile (About feeble-mindedness and juvenile delinquency.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1940, 1, 472-489.—The author discusses the value of different methods used in the study of juvenile delinquency in connection with the use of mental tests. The importance of mental deficiency as a factor of juvenile delinquency and the different etiology of juvenile delinquency and criminality among adults are confirmed. The dynamic development of crime is also discussed.—*R. Calabresi* (New York City).

6142. Vilalva, D. de. Das aplicações da antropopsiquiatria às finalidades policiais. (The applications of anthropological psychiatry to police purposes.) *Arch. Polic. Identif.*, 1938-1939, No. 2.—Vilalva discusses the development of modern police science, which includes among its basic disciplines criminal anthropology and various auxiliary sciences such as judicial psychology etc.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

6143. Weeks, H. A. Male and female broken home rates by types of delinquency. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 601-609.—On the basis of a study of

515 delinquents in Spokane, the author concludes: "The apparently large difference between the broken home rates of male and female delinquents can be explained by an analysis of two factors. The first factor is the type of delinquency for which each sex is referred to the court. In general, males are referred for delinquencies which show a low broken home rate, whereas females are referred for delinquencies which show a high broken home rate. A comparison of the broken home rates of males and females apprehended for comparable delinquencies reveals but an insignificant difference between the rates. The second factor is source of referral to the court."—*I. L. Child* (Harvard).

6144. Whitaker, E. de A. Do "criminoso nato" (Lombroso) a idéia das "personalidades delinquentiais." (From the "born criminal" (Lombroso) to the concept of "delinquent personalities.") *Rev. Neurol. Psiquiat. S. Paulo*, 1940, 7, 103.—Abstract.

6145. Whitaker, E. de A. Introdução ao estudo da psicologia e psiquiatria judiciárias. (Introduction to the study of legal psychology and psychiatry.) *Rev. Neurol. Psiquiat. S. Paulo*, 1940, 7, 104.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 6042, 6054, 6058.]

#### INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

6146. Advertising Research Foundation. *Copy testing*. New York: Ronald, 1939. Pp. 131.—This describes and evaluates "the 5 major copy testing methods in use at the present time" (opinion tests, recognition and identification tests, recall tests, inquiry and coupon tests, sales tests). Costs, advantages, disadvantages, and interpretations of results are discussed.—(Courtesy *Publ. Opin. Quart.*).

6147. [Anon.] An abstract of available literature on the occupation of the milliner. New York: Occupational Index, New York University, 1940. Pp. 6. Single copies, \$0.25; ten or more, \$0.15 each.

6148. [Anon.] An abstract of available literature on the occupation of the window display worker. New York: Occupational Index, New York University, 1940. Pp. 6. Single copies, \$0.25; ten or more, \$0.15 each.

6149. Ballantyne, A. J. Problems of vision in aviation. *Glasg. med. J.*, 1940, 133, 73.—This discussion of visual factors in aviation includes ocular disturbances which may result from altitude and acceleration, the effect of glare on acuity and accommodation, and the effect of failure of oxygen at high altitudes.—*D. J. Shaad* (Los Angeles).

6150. Banissoni, F. Le applicazioni della psicologia alla selezione e all'istruzione del soldato nei principali paesi. (Psychology applied to soldier selection and instruction in some principal countries.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1940, 1, 379-407.—Today, psychological methods are extensively applied to soldiers' instruction and selection. Their

value is not confined to the air force but is extended to every service in the army. Studies carried on or planned in different countries, and some trends of military psychology in Russia and in the U. S. are mentioned. Psychotechnic methods used in Spain by the republican army are described. They were directed to the proper choice of arms and equipment; to the selection of recruits, especially in connection with individual differences in endurance, courage, constancy, and nervous disturbances; to the best use of professional men and skilled workers; and to military training. A thorough analysis is made of the military psychological organization in the Third Reich where about 200 psychologists were connected with the army before the present war. Characterological methods are used there much more than experimental techniques. In Italy, in spite of the important development of psychology in connection with the air force, and in spite of many favorable conditions, military psychology had no noticeable development until recently.—*R. Calabresi* (New York City).

6151. Behnsen, —. *Erbbiologische Gesichtspunkte bei der psychologischen Prüfung der Offiziersanwärter*. (Heredity-biological viewpoints for the psychological examination of candidates for an officer's commission.) *Veröff. Heeresanitätsw.*, 1939, 108, 159-173.—For the horizontal psychological inventory a vertical exploration of the personality, examination of the heredity, is of importance. An investigation of the candidate's heredity will consider psychopathic deviations, disturbance through admixture of incompatible racial elements, disturbance through an unfavorable constellation of incompatible elements from heterogeneous constitutional types, and the social dynamics of the family which are determined by heredity. Only by an undogmatic but comprehensive analysis of the personality along these lines can the work of the army psychiatrist become fertile in this direction.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6152. Bottazzi, F., & Gemelli, A. *Il fattore umano del lavoro*. (The human factor in work.) *Riv. int. Sci. soc.*, 1940, 48, 117-126.—An introduction to a forthcoming book by the authors.—*T. M. Abel* (Letchworth Village).

6153. Delucchi, J. R., & Mata, L. [Study of attention tests in the selection of aviation pilots.] *Rev. Sanid. milit., B. Aires*, 1939, 38, 190-195.—A simple method used in aptitude testing of aviation pilots by the Institute of Military Psychology in Buenos Aires is described. The concentration of attention and its distribution among various simultaneous stimuli are measured. The candidate is required to mark off various distances on a row of dots; in the middle of this activity a metronome begins to sound at irregular intervals and the candidate must count the intervals in addition to the first task. Time and errors are scored.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6154. Drake, C. A. *Industrial aptitude and production*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 434.—Abstract.

6155. Dunlap, K. *Report of the Committee on the Causes and Prevention of Highway Accidents*. *Proc. Highw. Res. Bd, Wash.*, 1939, 19, 391-394.—A progress report of studies and a list of research topics. Included are the topics of car equipment, signs and signals, registration plates, pedestrians, parking regulations, licensing, habitually unsafe drivers, and education of drivers and pedestrians.—*T. W. Forbes* (Yale Bureau for Traffic Research).

6156. Engelsen, H. [Psychological deviations in soldiers and their prevention.] *Norsk Tidsskr. Milit. Med.*, 1939, 43, 81-90.—It is important to protect the armed forces from psychopaths and neurotics. However, in some cases they can become valuable because army life has a therapeutic and educational effect. This effect could be increased if army physicians received better psychiatric training and officers in general had more understanding for mental hygiene problems. German summary.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

6157. Forbes, T. W. *Methods of measuring judgment and perception time in passing on the highway*. *Proc. Highw. Res. Bd, Wash.*, 1939, 19, 218-231.—2 methods are described for determining the time interval used by a driver in deciding whether it is safe to pass: (1) movies from directly above the test location, (2) stop-watch timing. In the latter an observer, knowing the place of maximum sight distance for a particular road situation, starts a watch at that place and stops it when the driver steps on the accelerator. Data from 200 observations by this method reveal 2 distributions of time intervals, one with a mean of 3.5 seconds for the situation between curves, and another with a mean of 2.8 seconds, where little lateral travel is involved.—*N. R. Bartlett* (Brown).

6158. Forbes, T. W., & Holmes, R. S. *Legibility distances of highway destination signs in relation to letter height, letter width, and reflectorization*. *Proc. Highw. Res. Bd, Wash.*, 1939, 19, 321-325.—Observations were made by 412 persons using standard road signs under both day and night conditions. Observers approached the signs and recorded the letters seen and the distances at which they were first legible. Curves are presented to show the relationships between distance for legibility and the different variables in the signs.—*N. R. Bartlett* (Brown).

6159. Franke, H. [Ed.] *Handbuch der neuzeitlichen Wehrwissenschaften*. (Handbook of modern military sciences.) Berlin: De Gruyter, 1936-1939. 5 vols.—This is a standard reference manual for the German army, containing in its first volume articles by General Franke and Friedrich Bertkau on psychological warfare (pp. 105-109); propaganda (pp. 555-556); military propaganda (pp. 710-712); and an article by Max Simoneit on military psychology (p. 712).—(Courtesy *Publ. Opin. Quart.*).

6160. Gemelli, A. *L'orientazione prossima nel volo. I. Introduzione e piano delle ricerche*. (Space orientation to near objects in flying. I. Introduction and plan of research.) *Riv. Med. aeronaut.*, 1940, No. 1, 1-48.—A detailed discussion

of the dominant external and internal stimuli that make for the space orientation of airplane pilots. A review and criticism of the work of other investigators on the subject of spatial perceptions and orientation are included. The author does not accept a typological approach to the understanding of perception as do various German investigators. Problems for further investigation are suggested.—T. M. Abel (Letchworth Village).

6161. Hattwick, M. S. Some comparisons of psychological research in the field of business done by accredited psychologists and by independent research organizations. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 434.—Abstract.

6162. Hofe, K., & Glees, M. [The evaluation of hemeralopia in belligerents.] *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1940, 104, 369.—Of 100 soldiers who complained of hemeralopia, those whose dark adaptation was reduced to 33% of normal were considered unfit for service. Careful examination should be made of those conscripts who complain of symptoms of night-blindness.—D. J. Shaad (Los Angeles).

6163. Hoppock, R., & Odom, C. L. Job satisfaction. *Occupations*, 1940, 19, 25-28.—A review of recent (1938-1939) research in the field of job satisfaction, "which recognizes the importance of personality, temperament, and other intangibles as contributing factors." Bibliography of 14 titles.—H. Schlosberg (Brown).

6164. Hubbard, H. F. The elements of a comprehensive personnel program. *Publ. Person. Rev.*, 1940, 1, No. 2, 1-17.—The general principles of public personnel administration are outlined. An analysis of position classification, basic in determining actions concerning personnel administration, is followed by a discussion of a pay plan which should operate in conjunction with it. Recruiting and selection, employment tests, and procedures used in connection with classification and placement are described. The importance of attracting desirable applicants is stressed, and systems of certification, appointment, and probation are explained. Employee training, health and safety provisions, and extra curricular activities are evaluated, retirements discussed, and the importance of operating actuarially sound retirement systems emphasized. Research is believed more neglected than other aspects of personnel work. Inadequacies in current merit systems are cited. In conclusion guiding principles which should govern a personnel program are summarized.—H. C. Smith (Vermont).

6165. Johnson, A. P. A study of one company's criteria for selecting college graduates. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 253-264.—The effectiveness of the Otis Intelligence and the O'Connor Vocabulary tests and ratings on family background, industriousness, extroversion-introversion, and flair for writing, was studied for the selection of college graduates for training and later work in merchandizing. While all of these measures, except the ratings of family background and industriousness, reliably differentiated the hired from the rejected men, only the ratings on

family background showed a significant correlation with later job success as estimated from ratings by superiors.—E. E. Ghiselli (California).

6166. Karslake, J. S. A photographic method for the objective evaluation of the attention value of advertisements. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 436.—Abstract.

6167. Lawshe, C. H., Jr. Studies in automobile speed on the highway. I. The relationship of certain factors to speed on the open highway. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 297-307.—The speeds of 608 drivers on the open highway were obtained without their knowledge. Driving speed was found to vary with the highway, day of the week, age, rural-urban residence, sex, number of passengers in the car, and the age and weight of the car.—E. E. Ghiselli (California).

6168. Lawshe, C. H., Jr. Studies in automobile speed on the highway. II. Approach speeds and changes in sign size and location on the highway. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 308-317.—A study of the speed of 400 drivers indicated that in general increasing the size of a "stop" sign and moving a "turn" sign further from an intersection produced no change in speed of approach. Differences in speed of approach to these signs is discussed relative to sex and place of residence of the drivers.—E. E. Ghiselli (California).

6169. Lawshe, C. H., Jr. Studies in automobile speed on the highway. III. Some driver opinions and their relationship to speed on the open highway. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 318-324.—The questionnaire responses of 297 drivers concerning their attitudes toward maximum speed of safe driving and causes of accidents were studied relative to their actual driving speed on an open highway when they did not know they were being observed. A correlation of .46 was found between believed maximum safe speed and actual driving speed. In general, those individuals living in urban areas and those with newer cars expressed a higher maximum safe speed. Those individuals who believed fast driving is responsible for most highway accidents drove more slowly than those who checked other causes.—E. E. Ghiselli (California).

6170. Lorge, I. A statistician looks at time study, motion study, and wage incentive methods. *Inst. Mgmt. Ser., Amer. Mgmt. Ass.*, 1937, No. 18.

6171. Lucas, D. B. A rigid technique for measuring the impression values of specific magazine advertisements. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 435-436.—Abstract.

6172. McGregor, D., & Arensberg, C. The genesis of attitudes toward management. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 433-434.—Abstract.

6173. Painter, G. G. Testing hosiery workers. *Employ. Secur. Rev.*, 1940, 7, No. 6, 7-8.—The development and use of batteries of tests for selecting workers in various occupations in hosiery mills are referred to. It is reported that these tests



used along with other information have resulted in satisfactory placements.—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

6174. Richardson, M. W. Possible applications of factor analysis to public personnel work. *Publ. Person. Rev.*, 1940, 1, No. 2, 18-22.—Outlining broadly the principle requirements of an appropriate factor analysis, the author points out that these techniques are applicable to any situation where many correlated measures from a large number of persons or things are available, and where it is desired to simplify the huge array of information by summarizing all of the measures in terms of a few basic factors. It is shown that this is the case in the classification of jobs and personnel. A study planned for the investigation of selling positions, with the sales jobs as the population is described. Its relation to classification problems in personnel is explained.—H. C. Smith (Vermont).

6175. Roslow, S., Wulfeck, W. H., & Corby, P. G. Consumer and opinion research: experimental studies on the form of the question. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 334-346.—From the results of field interview studies made by the Psychological Corporation the following conclusions were drawn: the use of stereotypes or emotionally charged words may produce marked changes in responses; the results obtained from free response questions may be misleading when the memory of the respondent with possible responses operates to an appreciable extent; and the responses to the alternatives in check list questions tend to be influenced by the number and completeness of the alternatives.—E. E. Ghiselli (California).

6176. Schmidt, I. Bibliographie der Luftfahrtmedizin. (Bibliography of aviation medicine.) Berlin: Springer, 1938. Pp. v + 136. RM. 14.—

6177. Seder, M. The vocational interests of professional women. II. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 265-272.—"Analysis of the scores of two groups of professional women on the Vocational Interest Blank and the Vocational Interest Blank for Women and of the scoring keys for these two blanks shows that the interests of men and women engaged in the same occupation tend to be similar."—E. E. Ghiselli (California).

6178. Stanton, F. Measuring the sales effectiveness of a specific radio program. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 436-437.—Abstract.

6179. Swope, A. The Civil Aeronautics Authority flight training program; psychological problems. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 49, 196.—Abstract.

6180. Tiffin, J. Some recent applications of psychology in industry. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 49, 197.—Abstract.

6181. Whitaker, E. de A. A prevenção dos acidentes de transito e a seleção medicopsicotécnica dos condutores de veículos rápidos. (Prevention of traffic accidents and the medical and psychotechnical selection of drivers of fast vehicles.) *Arch. Polic. Identif.*, 1938, May, 102-107.—Both traffic and industrial accidents are largely of human origin.

Whitaker discusses the necessity for personal and vocational tests for railway engineers and drivers of motor vehicles and the various aspects of these tests. Prevention depends on improvement of traffic rules, of vehicles, of training, and above all, on rigorous vocational selection of drivers which should be under state control.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

6182. Whittingham, H. E. Preventive medicine in relation to aviation. *J. R. Army med. Corps*, 1939, 73, 278-281.—Among other matters, this article describes the temporary blindness or blacking-out experienced by an aviator when his plane makes sharp turns at high speed, and centrifugal forces greater than 4g are developed. The aviator has first a feeling of being forcibly pressed into the seat of the plane, then of the abdominal contents being displaced downwards. This is soon followed by an increasing dimness of the visual field, then sudden blindness. Consciousness is retained, except in persons with poor cardiovascular tone. Blacking-out lasts 2-5 seconds, depending on the force and duration of g. It passes off, as suddenly as it comes, as the loop or turn is being completed at a force of less than 4g. It does not readily occur in the trained and fit pilot, and no after-effects are evident. On the basis of researches cited, the phenomenon is considered to be due to centrifugally induced splanchnic pooling of the blood. As a consequence there is a reduction of blood pressure in the head, particularly in the central artery of the retina, with a temporary interference with retinal circulation. Preventive measures are described, such as keeping flying personnel fit; use of belts designed to support the abdominal wall, and so lessen splanchnic pooling of the blood; adoption of crouching posture by the aviator.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

6183. Williams, S. J. The personal factor in highway accidents. *Proc. Highw. Res. Bd, Wash.*, 1928, 8, 117-128.—75% of Connecticut motor vehicle accidents were attributed to the operator, indicating a need to learn more about the personal factor in accidents. Since accidents are due to more than one cause, engineering and legislation as well as education and instruction are important. Personal causes are classified as physical and mental deficiency, ignorance, and inadvertency. Various studies proposed or in progress are listed.—T. W. Forbes (Yale Bureau for Traffic Research).

6184. Willits, J. M. The sales-ratio method for evaluating department store advertisements. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 435.—Abstract.

6185. Zappolo, F. Employee relations in the Work Projects Administration. *Publ. Person. Rev.*, 1940, 1, No. 2, 35-41.—A full time employees' relations officer was appointed for the Work Projects Administration in 1939. Case records are kept of each meeting with employee representatives, and as a result of their study and analysis a personnel policy has been emerging which has reduced the number of complaints and may eliminate many of their causes. Because it has been developed co-

operatively, this policy is accepted, for the most part, by both employee and management.—*H. C. Smith* (Vermont).

[See also abstracts 5968, 5969, 5970, 5971, 6189, 6272.]

#### EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

6186. Arthur, G. Tutoring and remedial teaching as educational therapy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 173-176.—Specific examples are given to illustrate the importance of having specially qualified tutors for children with particular maladjustments. The objectives of a tutoring and remedial teaching program as part of the therapy practised in a guidance clinic are summarized: (1) to prevent intellectual idiosyncracies from becoming a handicap; (2) to aid school adjustments by the prevention of withdrawal or aggressive behavior; (3) to facilitate the school achievement of a child handicapped by illness; (4) to lessen the effects of traumatic home experiences; (5) to provide indirect therapy in cases where direct psychiatric help is unacceptable; (6) to help the adjustment of children suffering from organic conditions such as epilepsy, encephalitis, and spastic conditions.—*P. S. deQ. Cabot* (Simmons).

6187. Brauch, D. W. Therapeutic procedures as part of the educative process. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 165-172.—This is a description of a therapeutic program practiced with a group of 111 pre-school children who upon entering nursery school and kindergarten reflected certain frustrating cultural stresses such as deprivation of cuddling experiences, too early toilet training with over-emphasis upon cleanliness, and subjection to situations producing anger with no opportunity for release. The experiences designated as preventive therapy provided (1) satisfactions to offset frustrations in the home and (2) release of emotions which if not expressed under guidance are sources of potential maladjustment. A brief description of each of 5 different therapeutic approaches is given.—*P. S. deQ. Cabot* (Simmons).

6188. Bear, R. M., & Odbert, H. S. Experimental studies of the relation between rate of reading and speed of association. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 141-147.—85 college freshmen, who took the Booker Test of Achievement in Silent Reading and the Iowa Silent Reading Test before and after a short course of corrective reading were administered a free and a controlled association test. Only low and generally insignificant, though positive correlations were found between speed of reading and speed of association. The difference between these results and those of a similar study by Traxler are discussed.—*F. A. Mole, Jr.* (Connecticut).

6189. Bennett, G. K. Psychological factors in secretarial success. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1939, 1, 100-103.—Two tests (a shorthand aptitude test and a test requiring the recognition and correction of misspelled words) were administered to 505

girls entering a secretarial school. On the basis of success in the first year of instruction, regression equations were established. From these it may be stated that of those students predicted as having 75% or greater probability of success, 89% succeeded in their training work.—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

6190. Berglund-Gray, G., & Young, R. V. The effect of process sequence on the interpretation of two-step problems in arithmetic. *J. educ. Res.*, 1940, 34, 21-29.—In order to determine if the order of presentation had any influence on the difficulty of two-step problems in arithmetic, the authors presented 36 such problems in which the 4 fundamental arithmetical processes were presented in pairs and in different orders. 2 forms of the test were produced; the first was given to 2134, the second to 2314 pupils in grades V-VII in schools of several states. The Ford Arithmetic Reasoning Test was also given. Results indicate that the process sequence definitely affects the difficulty of interpreting such arithmetic problems.—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

6191. Bernard, H. W. College mental hygiene; a decade of growth. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1940, 24, 413-418.—From an examination of 178 college catalogues for 1939-1940, 75 institutions were found offering courses in mental hygiene. A comparison of the catalogues of these 75 colleges with their 1929-1930 catalogues showed a threefold increase of the number of such courses during the decade. Courses in mental hygiene are offered by approximately 42% of American colleges and universities, more frequently by large than by small schools, and mostly by the psychology departments. They are designed more for those who will at some time influence the lives of others such as teachers, parents, and psychologists, than to meet the problem of collegiate adjustment.—*P. Brand* (New York City).

6192. Bolton, E. B. Placement tests in the guidance program of college students. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1940, 17, 379-388.—An analytical comparison of the quality points actually earned by 883 students with the grades predicted from scores on the Thurstone Psychological Examination shows that this examination has greater predictive value for guidance than the actual coefficients of prediction indicate. In addition, the results tend to show that effective guidance procedures lower the predictive value of tests.—*N. B. Cuff* (Eastern Kentucky).

6193. Breuckner, L. J. The development of readiness tests in arithmetic. *J. educ. Res.*, 1940, 34, 15-20.—An arithmetic readiness test for easy long division consisting of 9 subdivisions is described but not given. The test was administered to 140 pupils in VB classes in several Minneapolis schools for its validation. A statistical analysis of the results indicate that the test has both diagnostic and predictive value.—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

6194. Browne, G. H. [Ed.] Educational studies and investigations. Melbourne: Melbourne Univ. Press, 1940. Pp. 240. 7s. 6d.—This volume con-

tains brief summaries of 122 investigations made by students for the degree of Bachelor of Education at the University of Melbourne during the years 1936-39 inclusive.—*P. S. deQ. Cabot* (Simmons).

6195. Buswell, G. T., & Sherman, M. Selected references on educational psychology. *Sch. Rev.*, 1940, 48, 384-388.

6196. Caliver, A. Negro high-school graduates and nongraduates; relation of their occupational status to certain school experiences. *U. S. Off. Educ. Pamphl.*, 1940, No. 87. Pp. iii + 19.—A large number of graduate and nongraduate men and women were studied by means of questionnaires administered through personal interviews and the following main findings were obtained: (1) Study of student mortality and its causes is needed. (2) High-school graduates have better occupational opportunity than nongraduates. (3) A large percentage had no vocational training and 11% reported that such training did not help them secure work. (4) There is little relationship between curriculum pursued and later occupation.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

6197. Carter, H. D. The development of vocational attitudes. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 185-191.—To discover what educational and maturational factors are most significant in the determination of vocational attitudes a clinical approach must supplement the statistical. A preliminary report of the results of giving the Strong Vocational Interest Blank at regular annual intervals to 170 adolescents shows "that the Strong scales are probably almost, but not quite, as reliable and stable when used at the high school level as when used with adults." Sample profiles are given with interpretations.—*P. S. deQ. Cabot* (Simmons).

6198. Carter, H. D., & Crone, A. P. The reliability of new-type or objective tests in a normal classroom situation. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 353-368.—A study of objective classroom examinations indicated that the fluctuation in reliability is such that the practice of revision is highly desirable. Elimination of a very unreliable section may lower the reliability of the total test; the intercorrelations between true-false, multiple choice, and completion tests are fairly high; completion tests tend to be more reliable than recognition-type tests; recognition-type tests tend to include many items which are too easy, while completion tests include a few items which are too difficult.—*E. E. Ghiselli* (California).

6199. Chapman, P. W. Guidance programs for rural high schools. *U. S. Off. Educ. Bull. Vocat. Div.*, 1939, No. 203. Pp. vi + 58.—"The bulletin is divided into four parts. Part I presents the responsibility for making guidance services an organic part of the program of every school and calls attention to the peculiar problems of more than 17,000 high schools. Part II is a report of the guidance program of the Newark Valley Central School. Part III is a similar report of the program of the Rockland County schools. Part IV presents an outline of the functions of the complete guidance

service for a local school system. The appendix contains 18 forms used in connection with the guidance services of the Nyack schools."—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

6200. Clark, B. Binocular anomalies and reading ability. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1940, 23, 885-892.—A review of recent literature indicates that there is little difference between good and poor readers in the number of visual defects and few visual defects are likely of themselves to cause reading failure. Nevertheless, they should be included among the possible factors in inefficient reading and their correction be considered a fundamental part of remedial reading.—*D. J. Shaad* (Los Angeles).

6201. Davis, R. E. G. [Ed.] A primer of guidance through group work. New York: Association Press, 1940. Pp. 48. \$0.50.—A report of the Conference on Guidance held in 1939 at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching. The addresses given by the three main conference leaders are summarized: Personality guidance by J. D. M. Griffin, Six aspects of guidance by J. S. Kopas, Introducing the laboratory periods on psychological measurement in guidance by K. E. Norris. A bibliography of 17 titles is included.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

6202. Feder, D. D., & Kounin, J. S. Motivational problems in student counseling. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 273-286.—Some of the better established generalizations with regard to student motivation are summarized, several exploratory studies are reported, and an attempt is made to outline those areas and factors in motivation which are significant to the student counselor.—*E. E. Ghiselli* (California).

6203. Fisher, M. L. The readmitted student. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 49, 198.—Abstract.

6204. Frampton, M. E. [Ed.] Education of the blind: a study of methods of teaching the blind. New York: World Book, 1940. Pp. xx + 436. \$3.20.—A compilation of articles on various methodological aspects of the education of the blind, written by teachers of the blind. 40 pages are given over to the education of the deaf-blind, general methods for the mentally retarded, and tests and measurements. Bibliography.—*K. E. Maxfield* (Research Council for Blind Children).

6205. Gans, R. A study of critical reading comprehension in the intermediate grades. *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1940, No. 811. Pp. vi + 135.—"The critical type of reading required in the selection-rejection of content for use in solving a problem has many of the same elements as the more common type of reading usually measured by reading comprehension tests but differs from it in certain important respects." This hypothesis was tested by using 8 reading tests and a specially prepared test, yielding 10 scores, of the function of reference reading. All tests were taken by 417 IVth, Vth, and VIth grade pupils and a factor analysis of the variables was made. "Reading reference is a composite ability which has definitely more than two variables."—*J. M. Stalnaker* (Princeton).



6206. Geisel, J. B. Alumni opinions concerning a high-school course in mental hygiene. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1940, 24, 419-433.—2½ years after a course in mental hygiene had been taken, a questionnaire was sent to the former students to ascertain their reactions to the teacher, to the material contained in the course, its influence on their attitudes, and the effectiveness of the course. A brief description of the course is given. The results indicate that the course was beneficial to the students, and affected their attitudes in relations with people.—P. Brand (New York City).
6207. Good, C. V. Selected bibliography on the methodology of educational research and related problems, 1939-1940. *J. educ. Res.*, 1940, 34, 57-80.—This 11th annual bibliography of the field contains 373 titles arranged under 4 headings: problems, sources of information, reports of data obtained, and evaluation of science and educational procedure.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).
6208. Graewe, H. Die Schulleistungen von Zwillingen. (The school achievements of twins.) *Arch. Rass.- u. Gesbiol.*, 1940, 34, 62-69.—The author examined 4260 school grades obtained by 23 pairs of twins. Among identical pairs, grade differences were found in 20% of the cases and amounted to more than 1 grade point in only 0.5% of the cases. For fraternal pairs these figures were 41% and 4.5% respectively. For individual school subjects differences between identicals ranged from 6%-34%, between fraternal from 15%-63%.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
6209. Hamrin, S. A., Erickson, C. E., & O'Brien, M. W. Guidance practices in public high schools. Bloomington, Ill.: McKnight & McKnight, 1940. Pp. 68. \$0.50.—This study reports a survey of guidance practices, procedures, and techniques actually employed in representative good secondary schools in the U. S. today. The study was conducted by questionnaire in schools which had indicated a willingness to cooperate. It is concluded that there is a very wide discrepancy between theory and practice in the field of guidance. Few schools were found which observed even a majority of the good practices advocated by recent writings in the field, although there were some schools exemplifying each of the suggestions made in this area. The authors believe that there is need for greater agreement as to what constitutes desirable activities; in the preparation of teachers there should be a greater emphasis upon demonstration and learning through practice; more helpful and usable materials are also needed.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).
6210. Hawkins, L. S., Jager, H. A., & Ruch, G. M. Occupational information and guidance. *U. S. Off. Educ. Bull. vocat. Div.*, 1939, No. 204. Pp. vii + 181.—This bulletin presents "the background of the guidance movement; the principles and policies that will govern the Office of Education in administering the Service of Occupational Information and Guidance as it relates to the local, State, and Federal structure of education; a résumé of practices in guidance in present use throughout the country; and, finally, a specific picture of types of guidance programs as now administered in school, locality, and State."—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).
6211. Johnson, D. G., & Sarbin, T. R. Work performance of N. Y. A. students. *Occupations*, 1940, 19, 36-38.—4,800 N. Y. A. students at the University of Minnesota were rated over a period of 4 years by the staff members who supervised their work. The ratings seemed reliable. When distributed, they yielded a J-curve, with 78% receiving A or B. This departure from the normal curve was attributed to selection, high motivation, and appropriate assignments. Students tended to improve through the Junior year, but to fall off with the increasing outside activities of the Senior year.—H. Schlossberg (Brown).
6212. Lende, H. Books about the blind: a bibliographical guide to literature relating to the blind. New York: Amer. Foundation for the Blind, 1940. Pp. 215. \$2.00.—Annotated bibliography of some 2700 American and foreign references covering (1) education of the blind, (2) psychology of the blind, (3) vocations and economic adjustment, (4) social adjustment, (5) literature and reading, (6) the deaf-blind, (7) biographies and autobiographies. Author index.—K. E. Maxfield (Research Council for Blind Children).
6213. Mansfeld, A. Organisation der Schularbeit an Gehör- und Sprachgestörten in Hamburg. (The organization of school work of hearing and speech defectives in Hamburg.) *Dtsch. Sonderschule*, 1940, 7, 181-188.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
6214. Marcault, J. E., & Brosse, T. L'éducation de demain. (Education of tomorrow.) Paris: Alcan, 1939. Pp. 308.—(*Child Developm. Abstr.* XIV: 1219).
6215. Martens, E. H. Residential schools for handicapped children. *U. S. Off. Educ. Bull.*, 1939, No. 9. Pp. vi + 103.—The major portion of the bulletin is given over to a verbal and pictorial presentation of the educational activities carried on in the residential schools for handicapped children, the blind, deaf, socially maladjusted, and mentally deficient.—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).
6216. Mason, H. A study of teachers' and pupils' attitudes. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 49, 196-197.—Abstract.
6217. McQueen, H. C. Vocational guidance in New Zealand. Christchurch, N. Z.: Whitcombe & Tombs, 1940. Pp. viii + 143. 6s. 6d.
6218. Moore, J. E. A study of sex differences in speed of reading. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1940, 17, 359-363.—Data are presented which indicate that if there is a "sex difference in speed of reading Part VI of the Iowa Silent Reading Test is incapable of revealing it either in the Mississippi high school subjects included in this study or in the University of Chicago high school subjects employed in Traxler's study."—N. B. Cuff (Eastern Kentucky).
6219. Moore, J. E. The relation between library information and elementary school attainment.

Peabody J. Educ., 1940, 17, 431-436.—Achievement on the Peabody Library Information Test correlates highly with educational age (.89), mental age (.84), and educational achievement in reading as measured by the Unit Scales of Attainment (.76).—N. B. Cuff (Eastern Kentucky).

6220. Mursell, J. L. Psychological research in music education. *Advanced Sch. Dig.*, 1940, 5, 73-76.

6221. Orr, D. Does remedial reading carry over in junior high school? *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1940, 17, 452-460.—From a 5 year experiment the general conclusion is reached that "in all cases where reading had become a usable tool in the elementary school, it continued to be used more or less satisfactorily in the junior high school."—N. B. Cuff (Eastern Kentucky).

6222. Paul, L. A. The republic of children; a handbook for teachers of working-class children. New York: Norton, 1940. Pp. 295. \$2.25.—This handbook describes the educational methods and ideals of the national organization for English working-class children.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

6223. Punke, H. H. Marriage rate among women teachers. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1940, 5, 505-511.—Statistical data from a Southern city are reported.—I. L. Child (Harvard).

6224. Robinson, T. E., & Robinson, R. R. Growing through problems; a discussion course in character education. Boston: Ginn, 1940. Pp. iv + 108. \$0.40.—This is a loose-leaf workbook offering a series of 40 specific problems or behavior situations for discussion by junior-high-school pupils. Section 1 suggests methods of using the book; section 2 gives the background of the problems; section 3 presents the problems, each of which is followed by questions for discussion, "do you believe" (yes, no) questions, and space for the pupil to note the best arguments expressed; section 4 gives space for presentation of "our own problems"; and section 5 is comprised of detachable ballots for voting on the yes-no questions.—L. M. McCabe (Cambridge, Mass.).

6225. Rosenthal, B. Teaching recognition of propaganda in the social studies classroom. *Social Stud.*, 1939, 30, 268-272.

6226. Ruiz, S. H., & Benedi, D. T. La ciencia de la educación. (The science of education.) Mexico: Editorial Atlante, 1940. Pp. xii + 441.—The book is a comprehensive survey of the field of education. Chapter 1 defines the general problem of education, its theories and purpose and the relation to philosophy and science. Chapter 2 deals with systematic methods and criteria; chapter 3 with the underlying philosophy and values; chapter 4 with the examination of the psychology of the educator and the student, and psychometrics used in education; chapter 5 with pedagogical methodology including methods of education and their fundamental theories. Each chapter is introduced by a historical note and is followed by a pertinent bibliography.—J. E. Bader (Brandon State School).

6227. Sarbin, T. R., & Berdie, R. F. Relation of measured interests to the Allport-Vernon study of values. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 287-296.—Relationships between occupational interests as measured by the Strong Vocational Interest blank and the Allport-Vernon scale of values were studied. Since some of the occupational interests groups were found to be characterized by certain profiles on the Allport-Vernon scale, it was concluded that in the absence of other interest measurements the latter scale can be used to approximate certain occupational interest types.—E. E. Ghiselli (California).

6228. Stock, E. K. Factors in reading readiness for the mentally retarded. *J. except. Child.*, 1940, 6, 296-299.—The author lists about a score of identifiable factors in reading readiness and discusses several of them briefly. Most important of all is mental maturity. Others include the ability to distinguish likenesses and differences, memory span, absence of emotional strain and stress, ability to carry a sequence of ideas in mind, adequate motor control, and good background of information. The retarded pupil is faced with a long period after entering school before he is ready to read; instruction during this time should be a seasoning period in preparation for reading. The rate of instruction in reading, when readiness is achieved, must necessarily be slow.—L. A. Averill (Worcester Teachers College).

6229. Stogdill, E. L. Techniques of student counselling. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1940, 4, 176-180.—The writer presents an arbitrarily selected outline of 4 major types of techniques of counselling college students.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

6230. Strang, R. Pupil personnel and guidance. New York: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. xviii + 356. \$2.00.—Written for the teacher and administrator rather than for the specialist in personnel work, this book aims "to direct the educators' attention to the children whom they should serve with sympathy and objectivity" rather than to the details of organization in guidance work. The book stresses the strategic importance of preparing administrators and teachers to guide, as well as to instruct, children. Classified and annotated bibliographies are appended.—L. M. McCabe (Cambridge, Mass.).

6231. Strickland, R. G. The values and limitations of standardized tests in identifying the poor reader. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Ind. Univer.*, 1940, 16, No. 4, 5-13.—Both classroom procedure and clinical diagnosis have tended to treat reading as an isolated skill rather than a functional tool. This is reflected in available standardized tests, which fail to cover many aspects of functional reading. The author argues for, and makes suggestions relative to, a greater functional emphasis in dealing with reading.—C. M. Louttit (Indiana).

6232. Strickland, R. G. Setting up a remedial program in the public schools. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Ind. Univer.*, 1940, 16, No. 4, 21-27.—The author describes briefly types of remedial reading programs used in schools. The central theme is that "we need to

diagnose not only the problems of individual children, but also the entire school curriculum so that children may be given the meaningful experiences through which they may develop effective skills and abiding interests in reading."—C. M. Louttit (Indiana).

6233. Travis, L. E. The pedagogical significance of the moto-kinaesthetic method in speech therapy. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 281-284.—"Certain children free from hearing and motor defects . . . do not develop speech at all or develop it imperfectly." Stimulation other than that found in the natural environment is needed to guide the speech development of these children. The moto-kinesthetic method makes use of the kinesthetic sense. It is psychologically and neurologically sound. "This method is particularly valuable used, as it always is, in conjunction with auditory stimulation procedures."—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

6234. Vlasova, N. A., & Herzenstein, E. N. [An essay of the work with logoneurotics of preschool age.] *Neuropat. Psikhiat. Psikhögig.*, 1939, 8, 68-76.—The motor mechanism of speech is related to the motor mechanism of the entire body. Therefore corrective motor exercises should rank high in the treatment of speech disorders in children. Such treatment applied to a group of 215 showed good results in 95 children after 2-5 months, in 45 after 8-12 months, and in 45 after 8-15 months, depending on their general adjustment to the handicap. Only in 30 cases was a complete cure not achieved.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

6235. Wegmann, R. Über funktionale Erziehung im Spiel. (Functional education in play.) *Ersiehung*, 1940, 15, 148-157, 228-238.—Through play activities it becomes possible to develop the total personality harmoniously. Because play is based on drives and is free from effort, it provides an intense form of education. Playful tendencies towards mastery are not thwarted by physical or mental obstacles, but rather seek situations which are unpredictable. The fascination of the game increases as the difficulties are more unexpected, hence the thrill of playing with fire and with a rubber ball. Community-building elements are pronounced, so that otherwise slow children become eager to learn through play. The mental immaturity of the young is particularly responsive to the primitive factors in play, its spontaneous dramatic character, the dominance of movement over the spoken language, its carefree motility, and its tendency to jocularity combined with a certain amount of secrecy. Perhaps there is here a parallel to the educational techniques of primitives who know how to familiarize their children with the unknown and at the same time to make the already known interesting by exposing it from a different angle.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

6236. Wells, F. L. Mental measurement and college objective. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1940, 47, 425-450.—Methods of selection and guidance for college students should reflect the unique objectives of the American college. These are (1) preparation for

research and higher learning, (2) preparation for privileged leisure, and (3) a terminal education for a wide upper intellectual stratum. Selection, in the interests of both college and student, requires more information than can be obtained from school records, group tests, or personal interviews. A pre-college institute should be conducted for prospective students for detailed study of their aptitudes and interests. A research project now set up at Harvard, the Grant Study in Social Adjustments, is studying several students who have made superior social adjustments. Their personality organization is analyzed from a morphological, physiological, and psychological direction. For example, introverts are found to make good scholastic adjustments if they have mathematical aptitude, while extroversion fits best with verbal aptitude. Paper and pencil tests fail to uncover the creative or autogenous mind. Hence students having either extremely good personality organization, or whose autogenous responses are superior to their selective responses, do better in college than paper tests would predict. The ultimate problem in a democracy is to reconcile freedom in education (as opposed to authoritarianism) with an adequate integration.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

6237. Williamson, E. G. How to counsel students. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1939. Pp. xx + 562. \$3.75.—This is a manual of techniques written for the clinical counselor in high school or college. The clinical counselor is considered as standing between the general or faculty counselor and the more specialized experts such as physician, psychiatrist, or clinician trained in treating reading or speech disabilities. The first third of the book presents a general outline of clinical techniques and discusses the training and duties of the counselor. The remaining part is devoted to specific problems, grouped under the topics of personality, educational orientation and achievement, occupational orientation, finances, and health. Each of the 20 problems in these sections is treated under most of the following headings: description, incidence, causes, analyzing and diagnosing, counseling techniques, and prevention. There is a final section entitled needed investigations. Extensive quotations and references are found throughout the text, and a list of selected references at the end of each chapter. The index is 30 pages long.—H. Schlosberg (Brown).

6238. Williamson, E. G., & Sarbin, T. R. Student personnel work at the University of Minnesota. Minneapolis: Burgess, 1940. Pp. iii + 115. \$1.75.—A summary of the extensive personnel work at the University of Minnesota, prepared for the use of a local survey committee, is presented. The term is used to cover all work outside the classroom, including social, athletic, and medical activities, as well as counseling, admissions, and discipline. Chapter 1 is a history of this work at Minnesota. Chapters 2 and 3 describe the various services, chapter 4 classifies them by function, and chapter 5 describes their administration. In the last chapter the implications of the survey are pointed out. It is suggested that there is need of more planning,



records, and especially of more adequate coordination of the services.—*H. Schlosberg* (Brown).

6239. Willis, L. J. A comparative study of the reading achievements of white and negro children. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1939, 17, 166-171.—112 negro and an equal number of white children were used in the study. The groups were subjected to an intelligence test, a standard reading test, and a questionnaire. An audiometer, a telebinocular, the Ophthalm-O-Graph, and the Metron-O-Scope were also used to secure data. The scores made by the white children averaged higher than those made by the negro children. The writer holds that further study must be given to implied curriculum problems and to a remedial program.—*N. B. Cuff* (Eastern Kentucky).

6240. Woody, C. Intrinsic difficulties of certain reading materials. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1939, 17, 149-159.—3 sets of factors condition achievement in reading: those centering in the child, those involved in the material to be read, and those employed in reading and study. The vocabulary load was found excessive in certain texts for high school use; length of sentence was not a major cause of difficulty in reading.—*N. B. Cuff* (Eastern Kentucky).

6241. Young, E. H. The moto-kinaesthetic method of speech training. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 221-225.—A portion of the paper consists of the subjective report of a case whose speech habits were abnormal and who was able to overcome the defect by application of the moto-kinaesthetic method. The second section of the paper is concerned with an analysis of the mechanics of speech and an application of the above method of training to different handicapped groups.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

6242. Zeleny, L. D. Experimental appraisal of a group learning plan. *J. educ. Res.*, 1940, 34, 37-42.—Of 2 sections of a class in sociology taught by the same instructor at State Teachers College, St. Cloud, Minn. the first section discussed the problems of the day while the second was taught by the traditional recitation-discussion plan. Each group contained 35 members paired for age, sex, social status, intelligence, and initial score on an objective test. On the basis of several statistical comparisons the results indicate that the discussion group showed slightly more knowledge of the subject taught. An application of the Zeleny Attitudes Test shows changes in social attitude in favor of the discussion group but the difference is not statistically significant. Finally this plan gave better results of the opinion of the students in an unstandardized scale regarding self-confidence, leadership, and other personality traits.—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

6243. Zulliger, H. Psychoanalytic experiences in public school practice. II. (Trans. by G. V. Swackhamer.) *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 595-609.—This is a dramatic presentation of teacher-pupil discussions of smoking and an evaluation of different methods of handling the smoking problem

in children. The usual basis for smoking in boys is the desire to be grown-up. This in itself is a good aim; it is the goal of education. We must not punish the smoker, we must not avoid the subject, we must not laugh it away. We must understand and sympathize with the pupil, and free him by letting the child be a child, regarding him as a goal in himself, and breaking down the ideal of grown-up power.—*R. E. Perl* (New York City).

[See also abstracts 5812, 5837, 5843, 5853, 5854, 5965, 5984, 6019, 6036, 6046, 6244, 6261, 6270.]

MENTAL TESTS

6244. Beane, B., Carroll, J., & Habbe, S. The Beane poll of favored psychological tests. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1940, 24, 347-352.—The ratings by 74 psychologists of intelligence, mechanical ability, and personality and interests tests for use in guidance programs in secondary schools and colleges are given.—*E. E. Ghiselli* (California).

6245. Gilbert, G. M., & Garrett, H. E. Testing the I.Q. (Film.) New York: Warden & Gilbert Films, Columbia Univ., 1940. 375 ft., 16 mm., silent. \$23.00.—This film is designed to take the place of a classroom demonstration of the administration of the Stanford-Binet test and calculation of the I.Q., without the disadvantages of testing before an audience. After an explanatory introduction, Form L of the 1937 Stanford-Binet is administered to a 5-year-old child. For the sake of brevity, only the tests passed are shown, starting with the 4-year level and running through the 7-year level. Close-ups at certain points show the actual use of material more clearly than is possible in a demonstration. Tests shown include: Picture Vocabulary, Naming Objects from Memory, Pictorial Identification, Discrimination of Forms, Tying a Knot, Pictorial Likenesses & Differences, Opposite Analogies, Picture Completion, Counting 4 Objects, Three Commissions, Copying a Bead Chain, Number Concepts, and Copying a Diamond. Frequently interspersed titles and tables show the standards and scoring, and finally the calculation of the I.Q.—*C. J. Warden* (Columbia).

6246. Hertz, M. R. The shading response in the Rorschach inkblot test: a review of its scoring and interpretation. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1940, 23, 123-167.—This is a summary of latest contributions on the shading (chiaroscuro) response. Illustrations are included and 37 references listed.—*C. N. Cofer* (U. S. Employment Service).

6247. Westbrook, C. H. The use of English group intelligence tests with Chinese students. *Education, Univ. Shanghai*, 1940, 3, 83-95.—The National Intelligence Test and Terman's Group Tests of Mental Ability were administered at the University of Shanghai and at the American School of Shanghai. Differences between groups are presented. The value of the tests for prognosis with Chinese students and for international comparisons is questioned. In certain other respects the use of

such English tests with Chinese subjects may be justified.—D. G. Ryans (Cooperative Test Service).

#### CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

6248. Bowlby, J. *Jealous and spiteful children.* *Home & Sch.*, 1939, July, 83-85.—This is a general discussion of childhood jealousy and aggression with emphasis on its inevitability and on the exaggeration of fears deriving from fantasies and projections. Sympathetic understanding and kindly control are suggested therapeutic measures.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

6249. Bro, M. H. *When children ask.* Willett. Clarke, 1940. Pp. 267. \$2.00.—(*Child Developm. Abstr.* XIV: 1200).

6250. Davis, A., & Dollard, J. *Children of bondage: the personality development of negro youth in the urban South.* Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1940. Pp. xxviii + 299. \$2.25.—Against a background of material obtained from systematic interviews of 200 negro adolescents in New Orleans and Natchez, an attempt is made to describe the development of personalities and the processes of socialization of 8 selected adolescents representing various social levels. The individual case histories are given in detail and discussed to show the effects of caste and class in the formation of the personality and in the development of behavior patterns, social life, and emotional attitudes. The last 4 chapters constitute a general presentation of material to portray the emotional significance of lower caste status, the meaningfulness of social class, and the problems of child training and of education in relationship to social class.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

6251. Davis, D. M. *The relation of repetitions in the speech of young children to certain measures of language maturity and situational factors.* Parts II and III. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1940, 5, 235-246.—An attempt was made to relate the number of syllable, word, and phrase repetitions to various measures of language maturity. Samples of the speech of 62 preschool children were analyzed, and it was found that language maturity cannot be considered as an important factor in repetition. The child repeats merely because he is not adept in the use of language.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

6252. Davis, L. F. *Case histories of children presenting visual difficulties of a functional nature.* *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1939, 17, 128-137.—8 case histories are presented to represent the varied visual problems present among children with normal predictions for learning. Data are included relevant to the diagnoses and clinical training.—N. B. Cuff (Eastern Kentucky).

6253. Drake, R. M. *Work book in child psychology.* Macon, Ga.: Author, Wesleyan College, 1940. Pp. 59. \$0.80.—According to the author this work book "can be used with any good text in Child Psychology" but it is specifically based on Skinner's (as yet unpublished) Child

Development and Modern Education and Merry and Merry's *From Infancy to Adolescence*. References, true-false and completion questions, and question exercises are provided for each general topic.—D. B. Lindsley (Brown).

6254. Frank, L. K. *The adolescent in a changing world—a summary.* *J. Sch. Hlth*, 1940, 10, 157-164.—Many of the concepts and beliefs pertaining to adolescence need to be re-examined in the light of modern child research. It must be emphasized that although the developmental changes follow an orderly sequence the rate of development, as well as the final level, vary from individual to individual and from organ system to organ system. The resulting imbalance inevitably leads to great stresses and strains. In addition, the process of growth necessarily entails physiological instability. Finally, the cultural conflicts resulting from differing institutional standards are particularly operative upon the maturing youth. "To recognize and protect the individual as a unique individual may be one way in which medicine and public health can help to demonstrate the basic meaning of what we call the democratic way."—F. W. Finger (Brown).

6255. Hahn, E. F. *The moto-kinaesthetic method of speech training.* *J. except. Child.*, 1940, 6, 288-293.—The author describes the method originated by E. H. Young to aid children, or others in need of speech training, whereby "one endeavors to guide the muscles of the speech apparatus into accurate movements . . . through the manipulation of the pupil's speech mechanism." Heretofore little attention is alleged to have been given to the motor side of speech, with the result that incorrect motor patterns have been set. The method also is of merit in teaching speech to those who are more kinaesthetically-minded than others.—L. A. Averill (Worcester Teachers College).

6256. Hill, G. E., & Trent, M. E. *Children's interests in comic strips.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1940, 34, 30-36.—A preliminary investigation indicated 57 different comic strips mentioned by children in grades IV-VI. These were arranged in random order in the form of a check list and the children were asked to check those they read all of the time, those read sometimes, and the 5 they liked best. Results were obtained from 256 pupils in a Philadelphia school and a nearby suburban school. The most preferred strips are listed. The results indicate that the children like such material primarily for the adventure, excitement, and action portrayed and only secondarily for its humor.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

6257. Isaacs, S. *Temper tantrums in early childhood in their relation to internal objects.* *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1940, 21, 280-293.—Temper tantrums occur most frequently during the 2nd year and thereafter progressively decrease until of rare occurrence in normal children after the 7th year. They appear to be a part of normal development. They occur in response to external compulsions or thwartings which lead to consequent feelings of helplessness.

Analysis discloses these feelings of helplessness to be experienced as internal struggles, and they are reacted to by a projection upon external objects which can be sought and resisted. The author then presents detailed case material from a child and from an adult to show the type of fantasy constructions in relation to internal objects that lead to an externalization of those objects and the consequent development of temper tantrums. The conclusion is offered that tantrums develop when the child feels himself unable to control good objects and his internal and external persecutors by ordinary methods of appeal.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

6258. Knoeppel, R. J. **Equality of opportunity for the physically handicapped.** *Crippled Child*, 1940, 17, 160-161.—(*Child Develpm. Abstr.* XIV: 1176).

6259. Layman, J. W. **A clinical study of children under foster care.** *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 107-120.—A clinical evaluation is made of the progress of 83 children placed in foster homes by two child agencies. Investigation and classification of original and foster homes, types of behavior problems, age at placement and length of foster care, psychometric data, and present status of adjustment are considered. Foster home treatment was found effective in overcoming behavior and personality difficulties, showing greater improvement with younger than with older children from the same background, and least improvement with older children of highly unstable family background. The most noticeable change was in reduction of overt problems and symptoms. The I.Q. may change slightly in an upward direction. Insight of the child, acceptance into the foster home, strength of attachment to own home, previous influences and attachments, and presence of activities challenging the interest of the child are related factors in the foster home situation.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

6260. Lutz, J. **Über die Entwicklung der Kinderpsychiatrie in Nordamerika.** (The development of child psychiatry in North America.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1940, 7, 33-41.—This is a brief survey of the development of psychiatric clinics for children in America, in which the importance of the early work of Healy and the present influence of Adolf Meyer are stressed. It is pointed out that both in organizational practice and in point of view, America differs from present-day Germany. In America the typical approach is through a combined study by psychiatrist, pediatricist, psychologist, and social worker, with special emphasis upon objective, measurable factors in the child and in his environment, whereas in Germany greater stress is placed upon heredity and constitution.—*F. L. Goodenough* (Minnesota).

6261. Martens, E. H. **Teachers' problems with exceptional children. II. Gifted children.** (Rev. ed.) *U. S. Off. Educ. Pamphl.*, 1940, No. 41. Pp. iv + 44.—Definition, diagnosis, prognosis, educa-

tion, health, and social adjustment of the gifted child are dealt with.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

6262. McGill, N. P., & Matthews, E. N. **The youth of New York City.** New York: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. xxvi + 420. \$3.50.—This is the final report of a survey of local youth conditions made by the Welfare Council of New York City in 1935. The study consisted of interviews with more than 9,000 individuals aged 16-25, representing a 1% sample of this age group. The interest of this report is in educational and employment status and history, and educational, vocational, and recreational interests and activities. The socio-economic status of the family is also considered as a background for youth. The most serious problems are the need for employment, opportunity for further education, opportunity for marriage, and additional recreational activities. The authors urge educational and vocational guidance and assistance on a much wider scale than at present. Youth needs work, even if it be made work. The services of existing agencies should be extended to assist large groups of young people who at present are not reached. An increase in community resources for recreation is needed, and also an educational system that seriously prepares the individual for a wise use of leisure time. A great deal of detailed information is presented in the text and in a large number of tables.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

6263. Mealy, E. M. **The exceptional child; your responsibility and mine.** Boston: Chapman & Grimes, 1940. Pp. 78. \$1.00.—A short simple treatise on the need for a study of the individual child. Certain causes of subnormality are discussed such as endocrine dysfunctioning, syphilis, hydrocephaly, encephalitis, and epilepsy.—*P. S. deQ. Cabot* (Simmons).

6264. Nakagawa, T. **A study of the development of self-realization in adolescents, especially high school girls (continued).** *Tohoku psychol. Fol.*, 1940, 8, 63-82.—The chief aim of this investigation was the revision of the measurement of self-realization published in 1937. (See XII: 5056.) Since the new material was collected from 4 quite different schools the data permitted certain comparisons. The following was found: (1) Self-analysis is the most common form of self-realization among adolescents. (2) Two chief determinants for the psychological development of adolescents are intelligence and rural versus urban environment.—*T. Chiba* (Sendai).

6265. Sadler, W. S., & Sadler, L. K. **Growing out of babyhood.** New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1940. Pp. ix + 350. \$2.50.—This handbook for parents and nurses on the problems of the preschool child gives definite directions for dealing with such problems as bed wetting, thumb sucking, temper tantrums, refusal of food, disobedience, punishment, good and bad habits, imagination and falsification, play activities, sex problems, parent-child relationships, and social adjustments. Each problem is treated in a separate chapter, and the directions for



its solution are illustrated by cases.—J. McV. Hunt (Brown).

6266. Samoilenko, N. R. [Rhythmics with logoneurotics of preschool age.] *Nevropat. Psikhiat. Psikhögig.*, 1939, 8, 77-82.—The psychological peculiarities of cases with speech disorders usually find expression in their motor development as well. Rhythmical corrective exercises meet a need of the children, are beneficial to their emotional adjustment, and make the speech corrective procedure more varied.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

6267. Shirley, M., Baum, B., & Polsky, S. Outgrowing childhood's problems: a follow-up study of child guidance patients. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 31-60.—Some follow-up studies in the readjustment of problem children suggest that their later shifts are often dependent upon intangible emotional factors. For the purpose of analytical and follow-up study, the authors took 85 cases, 50 of whom were described as unimproved and 35 as successfully adjusted at the time of closing at a child guidance clinic. The results reaffirm the hypothesis that the social and emotional development of a child depends upon the latent resources of his own personality on the one hand, and upon the attitudes of society, particularly those of his own family, that encourage or thwart the growth and maturing of his own potentialities on the other.—K. S. Yum (Chicago).

6268. Stanglmayr, H. Körpermessungen an Schulkindern. Ein Versuch einer rassenmässigen und konstitutionstypologischen Erfassung von begabten und unbegabten Kindern. Nach Erhebungen in den Volksschulen in Freiburg im Breisgau. (Body measurements of schoolchildren. An attempt to comprehend the phenomenon of gifted and non-gifted children according to race and body type, based on investigations in the public schools of Freiburg im Breisgau.) Freiburg: Diss., 1939. Pp. 44.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

6269. Stewart, A. M. Personnel work with the special school pupil. *J. except. Child.*, 1940, 6, 283-287.—The author records the procedure of the first interview and the subsequent study of traits as practiced in the Montefiore (Chicago) Special School for Problem Boys. Establishment of early satisfactory rapport, wise placement in accordance with the findings of the psychologist and the classroom teacher, and the organization of the work on a mental hygiene basis represent the principal earmarks of the Montefiore plan. Abbreviated case histories of children whom the school aided are included.—L. A. Averill (Worcester Teachers College).

6270. Stinchfield-Hawk, S. Motokinesthetic training for children with speech handicaps. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1940, 37, 426-427.—Abstract.

6271. Stockert, F. G. v. Problem der Psychopathologie des Kindesalters. (The problem of

psychopathology in childhood.) *Klin. Wschr.*, 1939, 18, Part II, 1485-1488.—In a general discussion of child psychiatry the author stresses that irrespective of the kind of psychosis its form is always determined by the age of the child. Static typology must be supplemented by a dynamic characterology which takes periodical changes of the personality into consideration.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

6272. Strachey, Mrs. J. St. L. Borrowed children; a popular account of some evacuation problems and their remedies. New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1940. Pp. xiv + 149. \$0.75.—These are experiences gleaned from the first English evacuation of school-age children during September, 1939. The book was written for intelligent, untrained folks concerned with the handling of such children. Behavior problems discovered in the evacuees are described and treatment indicated. When improved understanding between hostesses and children was brought about by social workers, psychologists, and others behavior problems frequently disappeared. Intimate glimpses into the lives of these children are given. At time of placement school groups were kept within the same locality so children could continue their education under their regular teachers. Although the first evacuation failed as far as keeping the children in rural areas was concerned, the experiences so gained are considered of great value in planning future action. When discussing the advantages of billeting versus camping we find the author favoring the former.—M. W. Kuensel (Children's Home, Cincinnati).

6273. Tenny, H. K., Jr. Let's talk about your baby. Minneapolis: Univ. Minnesota Press, 1940. Pp. 115. \$1.00.—(*Child Develpm. Abstr.* XIV: 1247).

6274. Tucker, C. A study of mother's practices and children's activities in a co-operative nursery school. *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1940, No. 810. Pp. vii + 166.—11 mothers and 14 children were observed for 3 three-hour periods each in a cooperative nursery school situation. Practices recorded were divided into 13 categories. Differences between a mother's activities with her own and other children are noted. A study is made of the language of mothers and children. A sketch is presented of each mother and her children. The bibliography lists 14 titles.—J. M. Stalnaker (Princeton).

6275. Woltmann, A. G. The use of puppets in understanding children. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1940, 24, 445-458.—It has been found that behavior disorders of children can be analyzed and remedied through the use of puppets, by the child's interpretation of the plays presented, and his association of the characters with members of his family.—P. Brand (New York City).

[See also abstracts 5884, 5927, 5965, 6004, 6009, 6012, 6019, 6060, 6119, 6135, 6137, 6187, 6215, 6234.]

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- Journal of Educational Psychology**—Baltimore, Md.; Warwick & York. Subscription \$6.00. 720 pages annually. Edited by J. W. Dunlap, P. M. Symonds, and H. E. Jones. Monthly except June to August. Founded 1910.
- Psychoanalytic Review**—New York, N. Y.; 64 West 56th St. Subscription \$6.00. 500 pages annually. Edited by Smith Ely Jelliffe. Quarterly. Founded 1913.
- Journal of Experimental Psychology**—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; American Psychological Association, Inc. Subscription \$14.00 per annum (2 volumes). 1040 pages annually. Edited by Samuel W. Fernberger. Monthly. Founded 1916.
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- Journal of Comparative Psychology**—Baltimore, Md.; Williams & Wilkins Co. Subscription \$10.00 per annum (2 volumes). 900 pages annually. Edited by Roy M. Dorcus, Knight Dunlap and Robert M. Yerkes. Bi-monthly. Founded 1921.
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